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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1871. NO. 227.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Army of Paris to Evacuate the City—Another Member of the Commune Arrested—Protest Against the Barbarity of the Versaillists—Fusion of Branches of the Spanish Bourbons—Death of the Lord Mayor of Dublin—The "Times" on the Treaty of Washington, &c., &c.

The Army to Evacuate Paris—Another Member of the Commune Arrested—Protest Against the Barbarity of Versaillists.

PARIS, June 13.—The army of Paris will evacuate the city within two days. Lavellette will, however, continue to be occupied by the troops, who have been reinforced.

Murbaniet, a member of the Commune, has been arrested in Paris.

A manifesto from the Directory of the Societe Internationale protests against the barbarities of the Versaillists, and urges its members to avenge their slaughtered brethren.

Prince de Joinville and Duke D'Aumale in Versailles—Court Martial for the Trial of Insurgents not yet Convened.

VERSAILLES, June 13.—Prince de Joinville and Duke D'Aumale arrived here yesterday, and were present at Thiers's soiree.

Gen. Fabrice, German civil administrator in France, arrived in this city to-day. He has officially visited Thiers, and will shortly leave for Germany.

The court martial for the trial of the insurgents this not yet been convened. An immense number of prisoners are awaiting trial and many of the cases will consume a great deal of time and present some curious complications. Thiers has written a letter to Picard expressing regret at his refusal to accept the Governorship of the Bank of France.

It is reported that the latest developments of the death of M. Billoray are all false and that he is a prisoner in this city.

Death of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

LONDON, June 13.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin died on Monday.

Basis of the Fusion of Branches of Spanish Bourbons.

MADRID, June 13.—The Emperor of Brazil is expected here in a few days.

The *Imparcial* publishes the basis of the fusion of the branches of the Spanish Bourbons, which provides that the Duke of Montpensier shall be Regent during the minority of Prince Alphonzos, and that the country shall be governed under the Constitution of 1845, liberally modified.

It is reported that Don Manuel Caston, a Deputy in the Cortes, is a member of the Societe Internationale.

Theater Burned in Breslau.

LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch from Breslau this evening says a fire broke out in the Stadt Theater at a quarter to eight o,clock, and the building was in flames, with little prospect of being saved.

Prussian Pension Bill Passed.

BERLIN, June 13.—The German Parliament has passed the military pension bill. The bill making special grants is under secret discussion in Committee.

Austria Congratulates Prussia.

VIENNA, June 13.—General Von Gablinz goes to Berlin as a special representative to attend the triumphal ceremonies. He is the bearer of a congratulatory letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of Germany.

The "Times" on the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times* to-day says in an editorial: The discussion yesterday in the House of Lords once more shows that the advantages of the treaty of Washington greatly overbalance its deficiencies. We admit that to fully everything to conciliate an opponent is unwise, but the American commissioners also received from their original demands. The machinery of arbitration is satisfactory, and the claims on both sides could hardly be settled in a better way.

General Trochu Explains.

VERSAILLES, June 13.—General Trochu made a long speech before the Assembly in justification of his administration of affairs. He said he wrote to Napoleon in August, urging the recall of Bazaine's army to Paris. He (Trochu) assisted at the conference at Chalons, when it was decided that he, as Governor of Paris, should demand the return of Napoleon to the capital, which was opposed by the Empress. General Trochu added that he was badly received by Count de Palikao as long as the latter remained Minister of War. The General then gave an account of the difficulties in the defense during the siege of Paris by the Germans.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—The steamships Nemesis, from New York, and Nestorian, from Quebec, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—The steamship Rhein, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 13.—Consols 91¾ for money, and 91¾ for account. Bonds steady. Five-twenties of '62 90½; do of '65 90½; do of '67 92¾; 10-40s 88¾.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes 72f. 50c.

MANCHESTER, *June 13.*—Market firm.

ANTWERP, June 13.—Petroleum buoyant at 59 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Cotton *firm; middling* uplands 9¾d.; do Orleans 9¾d.

California wheat 12s; red spring 10s 9d@11s. New 57s 6d. Corn 34s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib middles 44s 6d.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch from Roaring Gap, Wilkes county, North Carolina, of the 12th, says: A young man named Atkins and his wife fell a distance of sixty-five feet from a peak in the Blue Ridge mountains a few days ago. The body of Mrs. Atkins was dreadfully mangled, but strange to say Mr. Atkins is still alive and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Judge Hoar has declined the public dinner tendered him by prominent citizens of Boston, in appreciation of his services in the Joint High Commission.

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THE LATEST HORROR.

Five Hundred Coolies Roasted Alive.

Particulars of the Burning of the Peruvian Ship Don Juan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Details of the total destruction of the Peruvian ship, Don Juan, set on fire at sea, and supposed to have been done by coolies entrapped on board at Macao, have been received by steamer. The crew abandoned the ship, with five hundred and fifty coolies fastened under the hatches. Five hundred of them roasted alive. The others escaped when the hatches burned off. She was an American built ship, and was sold to the company by Macarina De Pery, of San Francisco, and christened the Dolores Uquante. She was fitted out here for the coolie trade, and returned here several times for supplies while engaged in the traffic.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE INDIANA MINERAL RAILWAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TELL CITY, IND., June 13, 1871.

The Indiana Mineral Railway Company have this morning commenced a final survey from this place, and expect to begin active work on the road at an early day.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Continental Railroad Company, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Texas Pacific Railroad, with power to negotiate with them for the sale of their property. The following were appointed such committee: Edward Pierrepont, E. B. Hart, and M. Travers.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

RELIEF FROM THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Mr. Tripp, in the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, on Saturday evening, presented the following report in reference to the capitalization of the interest of the bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The report is as follows:

The joint Standing Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the application of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for the capitalization of the interest of said company for the year the 1st day of July, 1871, and on the 1st day of January, 1872, respectfully report that in the opinion of your committee the importance of equipping said road to a fuller extent than was originally contemplated, so as to enable it to do a through business, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the friends, the fact that the severity of the past three winters have retarded the completion of the work, and thereby delayed the realization of the profits, the whole of which are required to meet the payment of said interest; and further, the important fact that the completion of the road on a more substantial basis has been necessitated to meet the unexpected and extraordinary demands of its traffic, have induced your committee to recommend that the interest be capitalized as requested until the year 1872, and the committee ask the passage of the following ordinance:

Accompanying the report was an ordinance providing that the payment of the interest on the bonds be extended to the 1st of July, 1872, provided said interest be funded in accordance with an ordinance passed in March, 1869.

Both the report and ordinance, after being read, were laid over for the purpose of being printed.

CONNECTION WITH THE MARYLAND COAL FIELDS.

We learn from the Cumberland (Md.) *News* that the project of a railroad under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Bridgeport or Bedford to the Maryland coal fields, connecting by way of the Broad Top with the Pennsylvania Railroad, is progressing. The engineer corps now at work surveying for a railroad which is to be built at once, and when done will give Cumberland coal to New York without change of cars. This movement, if in earnest, is certainly a very important one.

A NEW ROAD BETWEEN CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

A new air-line railroad between Chicago and St. Louis is among the possibilities of the near future. The route proposed runs midway between the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton roads, from Chicago *Railway Review*, after giving an outline of the route, says: Of a railway line traversing this route to St. Louis, 138 miles are already built, and in flourishing operation—the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific to Mokena, 29 miles, and the Decatur and East St. Louis (St. Louis Division Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway), 109 miles. The building of 120 miles more between Mokena and Decatur would complete a line 268 miles in length between Chicago and St. Louis. We are able to state that a road is to be built between Mokena and Decatur, ready for operation by the 1st of January, 1872, which is to constitute a portion of the Chicago and Southern. This road was originally projected and organized under the name of the Decatur and State Line Road, with the purpose of building from Decatur to Chicago. When at length the determination was come to—to build—it was found that a road to Chicago, direct and that as short a line could be obtained via Mokena as to build the entire distance. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company, which resulted in arrangements to use its road between Mokena and Chicago.

NEW JERSEY WEST LINE RAILROAD.

[From the Philadelphia *Ledger*, 10th.]

On Tuesday, the 6th instant, in denying, as we had authority to do, the truth of the sensational reports of the leasing and consolidation of a number of important railroads then named, we added that there might be such negotiations pending, and that these days affording an outlet from this State to the New York market," though not any of the several reported. This paragraph was prepared two or three days before the presentation of the statements followed of its publication. The very next day after it appeared in print, the very thing alluded to, an independent "outlet from this State to the New York market" was effected—"the New Jersey West Line Railroad" was secured to the Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the very worthy gentleman, Judge Packer, from whom we received the information, with an implied understanding that we would not then publish it, was elected its President, with a majority sympathizing with the Lehigh interest in the Board of Managers. This road forms a most important connection with the Lehigh Valley, and, we understand has been completed and is now actually mangled, but strange to say Mr. Atkins is still alive and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS.

Efforts of Pennsylvania Iron and Steel Manufacturers to Prevent a Renewal of the Patent—Ohio Republican Convention—Prize Fighting in Virginia —Base Ball—Arbitration of the Alabama Claims—Sumner Will Not be a Member of the Board—Value of Confederate Archives, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1871.

The Ohio Republican Convention.

Information from Republicans in Northern Ohio is to the effect that several of the delegations from the Reserve will attempt to secure the nomination of Alphonso Hart, of Ravenna, as Lieutenant Governor.

A Prize Fight

Took place in the neighborhood of Richmond, Va., a few days since, between Robert White and Joe Kershey. The authorities of Richmond took measures to arrest the principals and assistants, and warrants were issued and placed in the hands of officers there, who succeeded in arresting White, the others making their escape. Yesterday Detective McDevitt received a dispatch from John Poe, chief of the Richmond police, to watch for and arrest Charles Doherty and Joseph Kershey, and last evening Detective McDevitt arrested Doherty and locked him up at headquarters, where he awaits the requisition of the Virginia authorities. The authorities of Virginia and this District are determined to prevent the sporting fraternity from using this section as a place of resort for their fights.

The Bessemer Patent.

Quite a number of Pennsylvania iron and steel manufacturers are here trying to prevent the renewal of the patent for the Bessemer steel process.

Base Ball.

The game of base ball here to-day between the Chicago and Olympic clubs was a very tame, uninteresting and one-sided affair. It was witnessed by about 3,000 people. The final result of the game was a foregone conclusion after the third inning, when by a series of unparalleled muffs the Olympics were allowed to make five tallies, not one of which were carried. Treacey, on the part of the Chicagos, distinguished himself by making several very fine fly catches in the left field. The weak point of the Chicagos appeared to be behind the bat. The Olympics played almost faultless. The former short stop of this club won many rounds of applause from the crowd by reason of several very brilliant plays in that position. The Olympics won the game by a score of 13 to 3.

Sumner Not Anxious to Go to Geneva as Arbitrator on the Alabama Claims.

Rumor has lately mentioned Sumner's name in connection with the Arbitration Board on the Alabama claims to meet at Geneva, and several statements have been published giving to show that he was anxious to have the appointment. The Senator himself is authority for contradicting all these statements. He does not wish the appointment, nor would he accept it were it tendered him.

Southern Claims Commission.

The Confederate archives captured by our troops when Richmond fell have been found to be extremely useful on more than one occasion. The Southern Claims Commission find them to be invaluable in many cases where the loyalty of the claimant before that board is concerned. The latest instance of this character occurred in Baltimore. One Levy, also of a Virginian named Levy, who has a claim against the Government for about $10,000. Long ago Levy has stoutly asserted his loyalty to be above suspicion, and has taken the oath of allegiance, which are administered by the Commissioners. To-day he was confronted with several letters which he had written to Confederate officials during the rebellion, all of which were written in the most approved Jake Thompson and Jeff Davis Southern, destroying style. It is hardly necessary to state that in the present instance the Commissioners are still waiting for the Virginia gentleman to explain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1871.

The Agricultural Bureau has elaborate reports in regard to the acreage and condition of cotton, including forty counties of North Carolina, forty-eight of Georgia, and a like proportion from other States. The Bureau has very few complete returns with three of last year, and will on the 15th publish its first estimate of the crop for 1871. It says that it has yet no sufficient data to approximate the extent of the falling off of the crop from last year.

RESIGNATION OF FREEDMEN'S COMMISSIONER.

Frederick Douglass has resigned as member of the Council of the Territorial Legislature.

DETECTION AND FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY.

The photographers will no longer be employed to aid in the detection of frauds in the Treasury, and in the prosecution of frauds through the United States Courts. It often happens, as in cases where there have been frauds in the issue of warrants by army officers, that the original receipts on the pay rolls on file in the Treasury Department are all the evidence. It is required, in order to avoid the danger of losing the only evidence of fraud, that there be prepared certified photographic copies of these pay rolls, so that they may be used in the District Attorney wherever needed. The Department has recovered large sums from fraudulent warrants which had been fraudulently paid to the army last year. One case is reported where a regular army officer, who was dismissed the service for fraud, fraudulently obtained in one year thirty-five monthly paymasts more than he was entitled to.

BOWEN SENTENCED.

This morning C. C. Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy, was brought into the Criminal Court to be sentenced. Mrs. Susan Bowen, his wife, asked for sentence him, sentence me, too, for I am as much to blame as he is. Bowen then made a statement concerning the circumstances of his marriage, before which Mrs. King, a daughter of Bowen's, handed a copy of the record of his divorce from his former wife. She, as well as himself, was satisfied that everything was legal and regular in the divorce and way of their marriage. Judge Olin then sentenced Bowen to pay a fine of $250 and be imprisoned two years in the penitentiary. Mrs. King then stepped across Mrs. King, saying that when his term expired he would return to Washington. Mrs. King extended to him her hand, which he grasped as in a pledge of faith. She appeared to be deeply affected. Bowen was subsequently taken to jail, where he will remain until the decision of the Court, which needs not be very long, to the ruling of the Criminal Court, his object being to obtain a new trial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1871.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamships Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Colorado, from Liverpool, have arrived.

WESTON'S WALK.

Weston has walked his one hundred and twelve miles in twenty-two consecutive hours. He accomplished his task in twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes.

BANK DIVIDEND TAX.

At a meeting of the bank officers of this city yesterday afternoon, it was agreed to pay the dividend tax of the last five months of the year 1870, under protest, and to consult with the Boston and Philadelphia banks immediately as to future action.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard match for the championship and diamond cue to be played in Morrisania, commencing on the 19th instant, and to continue from day to day until completed, between Cyrille Dion and Melville Foster.

EXTENSION OF BROOKLYN PIERS.

Governor Hoffman to-day signed the bill permitting an extension of the Brooklyn piers into the river three hundred and fifty feet from the bulkhead line, affording accommodations for loading and discharging the largest steamships.

PERSONAL.

J. M. Francis, United States Minister to Greece, left to-day, with his family, in the steamer Holsatia, for the scene of his labors.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant arrived from West Point this morning, had a conference with General B. F. Butler and left for Long Branch this afternoon boat.

AN IMMENSE OYSTER BED.

Said to be the richest known for years, was discovered yesterday at Eaton's Neck, Huntington, L. I., by fishermen, who brought one hundred and fifty bushels of oysters to the city. They received $500 for disclosing to others the place in which they found them.

EDWARD H. NOYES RELEASED.

Edward H. Noyes, who had swindled several hotels and steamship companies, claiming to be an attache of the Joint High Commission, the *Mail* and other papers, of which he was correspondent, from the Toombs to-day, his father paying all the bills.

WM. B. BUCKHOUT.

Late Vice President of the Security Insurance Company, died in Brooklyn this morning.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CASE.

It is not certain that any Cabinet meeting will be held, since there is yet no necessity for one known to exist. Solicitor E. C. Banfield, of the Treasury Department, returned here yesterday from California, and will without delay proceed to examine the case of the New York Central Railroad Company.

COMMUTATION FOR TRANSPORTATION.

The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims allowing Lieut. Price a commutation for transportation after he had voluntarily resigned just before the close of the army, other officers have asked for similar allowances. The disbursing officers here do not consider this as a precedent, and will not recognize these claims.

MINISTER WASHBURNE COMING HOME.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, has received permission to make a short visit to his home this summar, and will avail himself of it should affairs in France become sufficiently settled to make it practicable for him to be absent from his post.

THE FOSTER DEFALCATION.

The First Controller was informed to-day that the bondsmen of Mr. Foster, of Indianapolis, had paid the amount for which he was a defaulter—$75,000.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

The Register of the Treasury will pay the semi-annual dividends on the 25th.

The New York *Standard* says: A statement in a Sunday paper that Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., had received a letter of censure from Bishop Potter, is utterly untrue. In fact, this may deduced from the article itself, which alleges that the letter was received on Monday a letter from Bishop Whitehouse of Illinois, making charges against Mr. Tyng for discourtesy and insubordination, in preaching without his permission, the day before, in Chicago, in the church of Mr. Cheney, who was recently deposed by Bishop Whitehouse. This would be true from the photographic rapidity of action unknown to the church and impossible to the mails. Several of the church in no case takes such *ex parte* action as was stated by the paper in question. Mr. Tyng is in no way apprised of any disapprobation of his conduct, either by the prelate of Illinois or of this diocese.

The burning of a yellow pine fallow in an interior town of New York was attended by the following singular occurrence: Fearing that the fire might spread into the adjacent timber, the owner ignited the fallow in several places on the outer edge, after taking the precaution of first wetting the ground with a strip surrounding it. The flames rushing toward the center from every direction, the air and smoke soon assumed a rotary motion, which increased in intensity. This whirlwind—for such it was—after becoming fairly formed, moved with wonderful velocity on its axis, tearing up small trees by the roots and lifting them into the air, stripping the branches from some that athered too firmly to the ground, and fairly wringing the bark from others. It was also accompanied by a noise resembling thunder, and lasted from five to ten minutes, but did not pass the bounds of the fallow, although it swayed back and forth across the field of fire several times.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 7:30 P. M., 1871.

No material change is reported from Pacific stations. Threatening weather, with brisk westerly wind, is reported west of Nebraska. The low barometer, reported on Monday evening on Lake Superior, has moved very rapidly to Lake Ontario, and is now over Lake Champlain. Brisk winds have prevailed during the day from Lake Huron to Chesapeake Bay and Vermont. The barometer continues high in the Southern States, and clear weather has very generally been reported, excepting only rain in Northern Florida and this evening in Southern Maine.

PROBABILITIES.

The wind in the Middle and Eastern States will probably abate during the night. There are no indications of any serious disturbance on Wednesday. East of the Mississippi generally cloudy and warm weather will probably prevail.

CORRUPT PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Philadelphia Moving in the Right Direction—An Example that Should be Followed in Allegheny County.

Citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, in vindication of the right of the city to control its own local affairs, strenuously and successfully opposed the giving of extraordinary powers to the "Public Buildings Commission," making it a sort of "close corporation." In order to defeat the effort made in the Legislature to grant additional powers to such Commission, with no accountability, it became necessary to appoint a committee to visit Harrisburg. This committee have made a report, giving details of their experience, and arriving at important conclusions. We make a few extracts, as applicable as well to this locality. The Committee say:

"Of all the names on the ticket deposited in the ballot-box, the name of the Legislative candidate is perhaps that which least attracts the attention of the voter. He knows, in a general way, that the reputation of the city delegation at Harrisburg is bad, but he does not realize how that well-earned evil reputation is due to the action of each individual. The Legislative debates are reported by the press with extreme conciseness, and few voters have the patience to follow them with attention. The individual member voted for is but one out of a hundred, and there is a vague feeling that his own influence will be counterbalanced by the superior virtue of country members. The game of the caucuses, moreover, is usually that of some obscure precinct politician, scarcely known to one out of a hundred of those who are expected to vote for him. It is therefore swallowed with the rest of the ticket, and the honest citizen goes to the polls on election day in the serene consciousness that he has done his duty to his country and to his party, whether it be Democratic or Republican, while, on the other hand, the member elected perhaps goes to Harrisburg pennieless, receives a salary which scarcely more than pays his expenses, and returns from the session with newly-acquired wealth, the source of which can only be guessed at.

"As long as it is understood that the party ticket is to be blindly voted, and that nomination ensures a full party vote, the temptation to the unscrupulous or corrupt men to control nominating conventions is almost irresistible. The force of public opinion and of citizens will exert a wise and intelligent discrimination, and then each party is forced to seek out the best men that they believe will command the vote, and as the character of the Legislature improves, honest men will be more ready to go there to be sent there.

"The same reasoning may be applied to all municipal elections. They are not in reality, as they should never be allowed to become, political positions. Through planks and platforms it is the duty of each to exercise a remote and indirect influence over general politics, but not the duty of honest men of either party to become merely clerkships in the great business of raising and spending money. They are simply offices for the common benefit. No principles are involved but those of prudence and honesty; and though party organization may be necessary to secure honest conduct elections, yet mere partizanship should never be allowed to override the supreme importance of an honest and economical administration in public affairs.

"The disregard of these self-evident propositions has resulted in the corruption and mismanagement which is at the present time the source of the public demand a reform. Neither of the great political organizations of the city is responsible for the existence of these existing evils, for both have had, within the last few years, control of some department of the city government, and both have shown themselves superior to partizanship if any satisfactory reforms in the City Councils have been attempted and have been accomplished, if only it is resolutely determined on.

"Experience has shown that it is useless for citizens not very deeply interested in politics to attempt to endeavor to control nominations by the process of primary elections or mass meetings, but they can readily do so by independence in the exercise of the suffrage. Let it once be plainly understood that the honest portion of the community will vote for no candidate on the municipal and legislative tickets who is not fit and capable, and the wire-pulling managers will promptly see the necessity of presenting none but honest and capable candidates, and the experience of a single election will be sufficient, and such a policy pursued for two years, would effect a revolution in the management of our affairs.

"This can only be accomplished by union and organization. If an absolute majority cannot control the distinction of party in every ward, pledged to vote a ticket selected from the best nominations of both parties, and such a Select Council and Legislature be prepared certified photographic copies of these pay rolls, so that they may be used in the District Attorney wherever needed. The Department has recovered large sums from fraudulent warrants which had been fraudulently paid to the army last year. One case is reported where a regular army officer, who was dismissed the service for fraud, fraudulently obtained in one year thirty-five monthly paymasts more than he was entitled to.

BOWEN SENTENCED.

This morning C. C. Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy, was brought into the Criminal Court to be sentenced. Mrs. Susan Bowen, his wife, asked for sentence him, sentence me, too, for I am as much to blame as he is. Bowen then made a statement concerning the circumstances of his marriage, before which Mrs. King, a daughter of Bowen's, handed a copy of the record of his divorce from his former wife. She, as well as himself, was satisfied that everything was legal and regular in the divorce and way of their marriage. Judge Olin then sentenced Bowen to pay a fine of $250 and be imprisoned two years in the penitentiary. Mrs. King then stepped across dressed Mrs. King, saying that when his term expired he would return to Washington. Mrs. King extended to him her hand, which he grasped as in a pledge of faith. She appeared to be deeply affected. Bowen was subsequently taken to jail, where he will remain until the decision of the Court, which needs not be very long, to the ruling of the Criminal Court, his object being to obtain a new trial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1871.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamships Thuringia, from Hamburg, and Colorado, from Liverpool, have arrived.

WESTON'S WALK.

Weston has walked his one hundred and twelve miles in twenty-two consecutive hours. He accomplished his task in twenty-two hours and forty-five minutes.

BANK DIVIDEND TAX.

At a meeting of the bank officers of this city yesterday afternoon, it was agreed to pay the dividend tax of the last five months of the year 1870, under protest, and to consult with the Boston and Philadelphia banks immediately as to future action.

BILLIARDS.

The billiard match for the championship and diamond cue to be played in Morrisania, commencing on the 19th instant, and to continue from day to day until completed, between Cyrille Dion and Melville Foster.

EXTENSION OF BROOKLYN PIERS.

Governor Hoffman to-day signed the bill permitting an extension of the Brooklyn piers into the river three hundred and fifty feet from the bulkhead line,

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
T. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JULIAN B. FLACK, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

In view of the trouble which JEFF. DAVIS is giving a portion of the Democratic leaders, it is fair to presume that their greatest regret concerning him is that he was not hanged according to his deserts. It is equally clear that this amiable sentiment is reciprocated, and that DAVIS and his friends are of the opinion that the aforesaid leaders ought to swing from the "sour apple tree" at the earliest moment. It is probable that a more impartial opinion would be that both are right.

THE friends of General EDWARD NOYES, of Cincinnati, are confident that he will be the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio. His nomination would introduce into the canvass a high order of ability and popularity on the Republican side. In some quarters he is spoken of as the "anti-Administration" candidate, and Rev. WADE, whose friends are active and hopeful, as the "the Administration" candidate; but such a distinction is thought of only in a limited circle.

THE Columbus *Journal* recommends the formation of Legislative Reform Clubs throughout Ohio. If in that State, which has a reputation for Legislative purity in contrast with some other States, such a necessity exists, what must be the fact in Pennsylvania? Whatever be the comparative degree of reform needed, we propose here to effect it through a Constitutional Convention, in regard to which question the people of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to declare their wishes at the ensuing election.

THE *Post* desires to know "what has so suddenly become of the Ku-Klux cyclops?" We cannot tell what has "become of them," at least not of those who are still living. But we can give a guess as to the causes of their present quietude. One of these is, we think, to be found in the "bayonet bill" which our contemporary so fiercely denounces, while it is not improbable that, in view of the new departure of their Northern friends, and the growing nearness of the next Presidential campaign, they have been admonished to hold themselves in, at least for the present, lest the sincerity of VALLANDIGHAM, *et id omne*, should be suspected, and the success of their schemes imperilled. For you know, neighbor, that so good a Southern man as Governor ORR, of South Carolina, not long ago publicly declared his conviction that such men as WADE HAMPTON and his fellow fire-eaters throughout the South, could put a stop to the operations of the gang wherever they saw fit to do so. What do you think about it? Is he also a "Radical liar?"

A CONVENTION of the colored people of the Southern States has been called to meet in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th of next October, to take into consideration their peculiar condition, more particularly as affected by local causes. The call states that the time has come for a more practical union and understanding, union of effort ..... and organization among themselves with respect to Federal and State affairs. Leading colored citizens of every Southern State have indorsed the movement, and we understand that the Northern States will be fully represented as well. We can see no harm in these prospective deliberations, but, on the contrary, the possibility of much good, if the Convention shall avoid the error of class union and organization. The interests of the colored citizens of the United States are identical with those of its white citizens, and any discussions or plans which tend to keep alive the caste feeling, will but widen the gulf of prejudice and misapprehension which have hitherto existed between the two races. Under the organic law of the land, and the legislation to which it has given rise, the rights and privileges of all are equally secured. Over the humblest black, as over the proudest white, the ægis of protection and liberty is thrown. We do not urge the members of the Convention to forget their color, but we trust they will only remember that they are American citizens.

IT is a matter of regret that the arrangements which have been made regarding the visit of the President to the Pacific coast were not so timed as to enable him personally to receive in the capital of the country the Grand Duke ALEXIS, of Russia, of whose proposed visit to the United States the President has been officially informed by the Russian Minister. We observe, however, that the Russian fleet is announced to sail from Cronstadt so as to arrive here about the first of September, while it is stated upon apparently good authority that General GRANT will leave Long Branch about the middle of August, for a leisurely tour through the West to San Francisco, possibly extended to the Sandwich Islands and Japan. The arrangements for this trip, therefore, clash with the visit of the Grand Duke, who aside from the interest which attaches to him as the heir apparent of the most powerful monarch of Europe, represents also the friendship and cordiality of that empire for the United States. We are bound to Russia in many ties, exclusive of the Alaska purchase, and it would seem every way fit that, if possible, the Chief Magistrate of the nation should personally represent and express the consideration and esteem in which himself, his father and his country are held. It is not impossible that the plans of the President may be so modified as to enable him to meet the future Emperor either at Washington or on the Pacific coast.

THE public debt of Great Britain having within the past three years been reduced some fifty millions of dollars, the English papers are as enthusiastic over it as though it were one of the most remarkable financial achievements of modern times. But how pitiful seems this sum when contrasted with the amount which the United States has paid in a little over two years. Between March 1st, 1869, and June 1st, 1870, the public debt was reduced in the sum of over two hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. We do not say that this rapid reduction has been altogether for the best interests of the whole country. It is possible that, if we had paid off but a hundred millions, leaving the remainder to be distributed among the various industries and enterprises of the country, as the practical effect of the reduction of taxation, the general prosperity whould have been considerably increased. Indeed, in view of the rapid growth of the national resources, and of the consequent ability to bear the burdens of taxation, the expediency of Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy of paying off by heavy taxation a large annual sum of the public debt, is being more and more questioned. In March, 1869, the annual interest of the national debt was something over one hundred and twenty-four millions. At present it is not quite one hundred and eleven millions and a half. To effect this reduction we have redeemed bonds to the amount of nearly two hundred and fourteen millions, which has been withdrawn from the aggregate of the national wealth. Now it is estimated by statistical writers, that every five hundred miles of railroad develops now wealth to an amount equal to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars a year, or more than the whole annual interest on the public debt. This being so, and the necessities of the country demanding that the extension of our railroad system be pushed with the utmost vigor, it is urged that we must give up for a time the plan of devoting any considerable annual surplus to the payment of the national debt, since the excessive taxation which it involves, impairs our ability to multiply these and other agencies for the development of our various resources and industries, in anything like the degree in which they are required. This argument is not destitute of force. The annual income of the people of the United States is estimated at five thousand millions of dollars, or more than twice the principal of the public debt. Twenty-five years ago it was little more than half as much. If within the next ten years the country makes no more than the relative progress which it has made during the last twenty-five, it will amount to seven thousand millions, while if its progress can be accelerated still more rapidly—if, by building railroads, opening mines, constructing manufactories and founding cities, we can still further increase the aggregate of the national wealth, and thus proportionately lighten the burden of taxation, it seems a pity to forego these advantages out of a false impression that the honor of the country requires the liquidation of the debt at a pace which cripples the productive energies of the people. A large class of our best financial thinkers are beginning to protest against too great hurry.

INSURANCE.

The magnitude of the interests represented by the various Insurance companies in the United States, may be judged from the fact that the aggregate policies of the Life Insurance companies alone, amount to two thousand millions of dollars, or more than the whole of the funded national debt, on which premiums to the amount of nearly one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars are annually paid by our people. The Fire Insurance aggregates are eight thousand millions, while the Marine risks are also enormous. A convention embracing these three departments of Insurance was recently held in New York city, delegates from twenty of the most important States in which Insurance companies have been established, being in attendance. Prominent among the various questions which the convention was called to determine, were the adoption of a uniform table of mortality, the compulsory reserves for reinsurance on fire, life and marine policies, a uniform terminology by which insurance policies shall be known and distinguished, and some method for preventing the sacrifice of safety and availability in the securities held, to lucrative profits, which in certain cases has hitherto compromised stability for the sake of a brief and dangerous prosperity. The convention recommended the adoption of uniform blanks for the returns of the various companies, and the selection by each company of one agent in every State to receive legal process for the corporation he represents. Other recommendations, looking to the abolition of the evils which have arisen from the too eager contests for supremacy among rival companies, and their propensity to make war upon each other by influencing hostile legislation, were also made, and will be more fully considered at the ensuing October meeting, to which period the convention adjourned. The reforms thus set on foot cannot but have a salutary effect upon the prosperity of the Insurance business. These companies constitute an important part of the financial machinery of the country, and the interests of the public demand that all possible safeguards of solvency and credit shall be thrown around them. Rumors have found their way into existence that they would not bear strict investigation, and that a great and sudden monetary crisis would plunge them into bankruptcy. While these charges are doubtless entirely destitute of foundation, there can be no question that they have operated injuriously upon the public mind. We are therefore glad to observe in this activity which it is proposed hereafter to give to the operating plans and methods of these institutions. Intimately related as they are to the whole complex financial machinery of the country, too much care cannot be taken to establish them on a sound and stable footing. The proceedings of the next convention will be watched with great interest by the press.

WHEN he reads the report of the unveiling of the MORSE Statue, erected in honor of the immortal inventor of the electric telegraph, one cannot help recurring to the fact that the greatest achievements of science and genius are not exempt from fatting into the clutches of speculation, and that what ought to be held sacred for the benefit of mankind is at any moment liable to be bought up by stock jobbers. In other words, the VANDERBILTS are now the largest owners of the Western Union Telegraph stock, and control the operations of the company, and also are negotiating for all the other telegraph lines in the country. Gen. BANKS on the occasion said:

"The telegraph is an instrument of liberty, and I hope the time will come when it will not be used in the interest of private individuals, but for the general diffusion of knowledge among the people."

But the VANDERBILTS had already determined that it should be the instrument of speculation. Were it possible they would buy up the Postoffice System—and does not the purchase of the telegraph lines by them add another to the many strong arguments previously existing in favor of the Government Postal Telegraph System?

THE President is said to be displeased with ex-Senator Warner, of Alabama, in declining the Governorship of New Mexico, to provide which place for him he had put himself and others to considerable inconvenience. In order to make room for Mr. Warner, Mister Partridge was transferred from Venezuela to Rio Janeiro, and Governor Pile from New Mexico to Venezuela, thus paying the price of two foreign missions to make the ex-Senator comfortable. He wanted the Mobile Collectorship of Customs, however, and because he could not have jelley with his tea, he refused his bread and butter. Quite a scramble for the vacancy thus caused is now going on, Senator Conkling desiring the position for one of his proteges, (not a *Tribune* correspondent) ex-Governor Miller, of Minnesota, now residing at Santa Fe, being also a candidate. It is thought probable, however, that the appointment will be given to Alabama, in lieu of the Governorship of Utah and the Secretaryship of New Mexico, which positions were formerly filled from that State, but subsequently given to other appointees. Senator Warner should remember that the word Alabama, when translated into English, means, "Here let us rest."

A KANSAS paper of recent date publishes correspondence between Mr. Horace Greeley and an ex-rebel soldier, in August, 1869, never before made public. The soldier complained to Mr. Greeley for becoming voluntary security on the bail bond of Jeff. Davis, and then makes this extraordinary suggestion: "Let Congress pass an act providing for the widows, orphans and disabled soldiers of the late Southern army on the same footing with those of the Northern army." This, he said, would "disarm all the discordant element of intestine strife." Mr. Greeley replies, conceding that the suggestion merited consideration, but did not think it then practicable to take any new steps in that direction. He also said: I tried in 1864 to effect a peace through a proffer to the slave States of $400,000,000 as compensation to the loyal citizens for the loss of their slaves. I could have had Mr. Lincoln's assent to that proposition; but the South was not then ready to listen to us. Of course the $400,000,000 would have been largely devoted to each State to repairing the ravages of war.

A LETTER from Berlin states that notwithstanding the fearful defeat in Paris the Paris Communists present themselves they find admirers both in our loyal capital and in the peaceable peninsula protruding from our northern coast. In Berlin the effects of the Communist movement do not extend further than to the working classes, who, spoiled by war experience, autocratic rule over the French, disuse from work, and other little advantages serving as set-offs to the risks and hardships of war, evince a most wonderful spirit of fraternizing. Strikes, however, have been unsuccessful. At Copenhagen a Communist association has constituted itself professing to be an offspring of the Paris Commune, with whom it cultivates its relationship, and confessing to about the same aims, viz., the total abolishment of the priesthood and clergy, community of goods and dissemination of all class distinctions. All children are to go to the same schools and to receive the same education; all persons are to receive the same kind of food, &c. This sounds dangerous.

THE approaching anniversary of the Pope, which occurs on Friday next, 16th instant, which is looked forward to with so much interest by all the Catholics of the world, reminds us how few of the Popes have reached the immense age vouchsafed to Kings like George III. or Louis XVI. Of 259 occupants of the chair of Peter but ten have held the keys more than twenty years. These were:

	Commenced.	..Occupied....	
	A. D.	Yrs.	Ms. Dys.
Sylvester	314	21	11 0
Leo the Great	440	21	1 4
Adrian I	772	23	10 17
Leo III	795	20	5 16
Alexander III	1159	21	11 23
Urban VIII	1623	20	11 23
Clement XI	1700	20	7 25
Pius VI	1775	24	6 14
Pius VII	1800	23	5 6
Pius IX	1846		

We hope the venerable old man may live for years to come, although it is not impossible that the very excitement consequent upon the anticipated fulfillment of his twenty-fifth Pontifical year, may cause his death before the arrival of the day which completes it.

THERE are on exhibition at Montreal samples of steel and iron used in manufacturing rails for the Canada Grand Trunk Road, and one of the points in which this material can be twisted into all sorts of shapes without fracturing. Among these samples is an iron rail which was twisted cold thirteen times before fracturing, and was formed into the shape of a spiral spring. There are also plates bent by hammering cold across the grain, a double headed steel rail, bent cold, and pieces bent cold and elongated twenty-five per cent. An axle bent cold in a testing machine forms a complete knot without any fracture whatever.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At Rockport, Indiana, a Mrs. Bachellor is on trial for murder, being charged with causing the death of her husband by dosing him with strychnine while recovering from an attack of inflammation of the bowels. The wife purchased the poison on two separate days at two different drug stores, alleging in one instance that she intended using it to kill rats, and in the other that she wanted to exterminate her neighbors' cats. Her husband was a Master Mason, and the Order having had his remains disinterred and the stomach analyzed, poison sufficient to kill three men was discovered. Since the death of Mr. Bachellor, who was husband No. 2, circumstances lead to the suspicion that Mrs. Bachellor's first husband, Matthias Sharp, also fell a victim to poison; at least it is remembered by many persons that there were peculiarities in his last illness. He died in 1863, leaving by will $17,000 to his widow, who, a few months after, married Mr. Bachellor. The heirs of Mr. Sharp succeeded in breaking the will, and this result, it is said, caused Mr. and Mrs. Bachellor to live unhappily together. The case excites great interest.

While a militia regiment was marching across a bridge in the village of Waterford, New York, last week, a little boy was crowded off and fell into the water. Boards were thrown from the dock for the little fellow to grasp, but he could not swim and was going down for the last time, when the Lieutenant Colonel, McKenna, of the regiment, all accoutred as he was, jumped into the canal and rescued him from a watery grave. When the gallant officer emerged from the water and placed the half dead body of the boy upon the shore, cheer upon cheer rent the air, and friends and strangers with one accord gathered about him to congratulate him upon the success of his heroic effort.

At Oconto, Wisconsin, last week, lynch law was administered, attended by more than usually barbarous features. A disturbance occurred at a German ball, and a butcher named Nehr, considering himself especially injured, fired a revolver into a crowd of perfect strangers, for which he was arrested, and with great difficulty placed in prison, but was subsequently taken from the jail, a rope placed about his neck, dragged forth, given fifteen minutes to pray, and then strung up to a tree. He was pulled up from the ground, and left struggling, the dreadful rope performing its mission slowly; at times the wretched man would swing against the tree, and, with an apparent consciousness, would kick with such force as to throw his body into the air several feet. Over one thousand persons looked on at this edifying sight.

Long Island oyster dealers are alarmed at a new and singular malady which has appeared among the oysters at South Bay and Oak Island. When opened they are found to be of a greenish color and to emit a most unpleasant smell, rendering them unfit to be used either in their natural state or pickled. We have had all sorts of pests in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and now to the lovers of the "seductive bivalve" it is not altogether cheerful to think that it too is destined to be afflicted.

Prof. Agassiz, now in his sixty-fifth year, is about to undertake a new expedition in the interests of science. A new coast survey steamer is placed at his disposal for a voyage along the Pacific coast, where he will take deep sea soundings and collect specimens of natural history. Agassiz, notwithstanding his age and infirmity, is as alert and enthusiastic as ever in adding to our stores of scientific knowledge. He has made special and valuable studies of the *fauna* of the United States, has traced the effect of glacial action, explained the phenomena of the Lake Superior region, and explored the Florida reefs; he has tested the crude theories of others, and demolished them; he has embodied in volumes of lasting value the conclusions derived from long and faithful investigation; he has established a great Museum of Natural History; and now, at an advanced age, and with unabated zeal, he sets out for a distant and difficult field of labor.

With the facilities the State of New York is offering to the agricultural interest, it is said that there is no reason why salmon trout and salmon should not be as plentiful and as cheap as strawberries. Trout streams can be made with as little trouble as strawberry beds. The Fish Commissioners announce that they have 10,000 salmon trout and 3,000 salmon about three inches long, which they will give to any one desirous of stocking suitable public waters in the State. It is claimed that if farmers will give the same attention to raising trout that they do to corn, pork and potatoes, it will not be long before poor people can indulge in the luxury of trout breakfasts.

Mr. Justice Clifford, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has rendered a decision in the case of Stewart vs. Levy, in which case the latter sued for a new disability, attaching to rebellion. Mr. Levy is a New Orleans merchant who purchased goods of Mr. A. T. Stewart before the war. The war came and he refused to pay. Judge Clifford decides that debts due from belligerents are suspended, during hostilities, but revive when peace is restored, unless confiscated.

Just now, in Milwaukee, there is preparing to start for the far West a colony of citizens tired of the enervating influences of Wisconsin. This hardy association are ambitious of settling on some prairie where they may be free from the trammels of the older civilization, there to build up a community as prosperous as the one they are deserting, which will in time send forth pioneers to the farther West, perhaps to tunnel the Rocky Mountains or plant great cities among the wilds of Alaska.

A Remedy for the Mississippi Overflow.

The recent disastrous floods in the lower Mississippi, have turned the attention of the people of that valley to the consideration of plans for preventing future overflows and inundations. The absolute inefficiency of the levee system is frankly acknowledged, and a general agreement is being reached that the only method which promises a practical and successful solution of the problem, is the deepening of the lower Mississippi, so as to bring the surface of the river below the levee. When the immense volume of waters poured into it by its various tributaries is taken into consideration, under the idea that the levees do not offener give way in seasons of high water, and that crevasses, with their resultant destruction of crops and buildings, are not of more frequent occurrence. The plan proposed by the Memphis *Appeal* is, to turn the river into Lake Borgne, ten miles below the city of New Orleans, which would bring it down to tide-water level, fourteen feet below the present high water. This plan would, it is urged, not only save New Orleans and the lower coast, but, by rapidly drawing the water off, would also considerably lower the river as high up as Natchez. In addition to this it proposes to open every outlet by which water, now discharged into the Mississippi, can be carried directly into the Gulf of Mexico, the Red river, with all its tributaries, to be so turned through the Atchafalaya and Berwick's bay. It is shown that if these vast volumes of water were kept out of the Mississippi, the current would be correspondingly increased, and that the river, instead of filling up at the bottom, as now, would constantly, like a mountain stream, wash out and get deeper and deeper; reclaiming from overflow every acre of land, without a foot of river levee that is not below water mark. There is a good deal of force in these suggestions, and it is plain that the system of levees will have to be abandoned. It is very probable that the river, in breaking through its banks the present Spring, has indicated the proper course to be pursued with reference to it, and suggested the best route for an artificial channel.

A prominent New York daily has started an absurd and incredible story that letters have been received at Washington from England, putting seriously the extraordinary question whether a marriage between the son of President Grant and the Princess Beatrice of England might not be so arranged as to secure the *entente cordiale* between the two countries. It is said the Queen originated the proposition, just as she did that for the marriage of her daughter Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. The young Princess is only fourteen years of age, and the Queen's idea is that upon the re-election of President Grant and the beginning of his second term in 1873 the nuptials be solemnized. Young Fred Grant would then be adopted as a British subject, and immediately appointed Viceroy of the dominion of Canada. In this way, the Queen thinks, the feelings of the three countries of America, Canada and Great Britain could be harmonized as closely as their interests. The letters which communicate this surprising proposition are said to be written in perfect good faith, and by persons of the highest position in Great Britain. One of them asserts that the idea really came from Mr. Seward, by whom it was suggested to the Earl of Mayo in India, and by the Earl then taken up and communicated to the Queen through one of his lordship's friends, Lady Waterpark, a lady in waiting upon her Majesty. It is also intimated that the matter was intrusted to Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, whose present brief visit to the United States is accounted for upon the hypothesis that he came to sound the President upon the subject, he having, according to this veracious journal, assured the Queen's ministers that the disposition of Grant was absolutely certain, thus giving them confidence in the scheme. If this story is intended simply as a bit of sensational pleasantry, it may pass without comment, but if it is put forth as a matter of fact and truth, horsewhipping would be too good for its author.

Our yesterday's cable telegrams announce the arrival in Portugal of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and it is also said that the Brazilian government has presented to the Chambers a plan for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the Crown. During the absence of the Emperor, we are further informed, the Regent has been invested with full powers. This is his daughter, Donna Isabel, a lady said to be thoroughly in sympathy with the best thought and purpose of the age. It is probable that, before returning to Brazil, the royal pair will visit the United States. He is one of the most liberal and enlightened men of the times. In an address to the Brazilian Legislature on the eve of his departure, he asked that greater efficiency should be given to the constitutional guaranties of civil and political liberty, for a reform in the judicial system, for measures to check the power of the police, to facilitate the procuring of bail, to reform the army, and to protect the ballot box and promote the purity of elections. He also requested that body to give a more definite and practicable shape to the national desire for the abolition of slavery, of which the first fruits are found in the measure referred to in our telegrams. The Emperor is a warm friend of the United States, and has an extensive acquaintance with its literary men. During the visit to Brazil of Professor Agazzi, some years ago, he showed him marked attention. He is also a scholar and philosopher of no mean pretensions. Should he visit the United States he will doubtless meet with a very flattering reception.

From all sections of Minnesota, extending to the Iowa line, come the most favorable advices as to the growing crops. Copious showers of rain have secured the corn, while wheat, rye and oats have also been much benefited. In some sections farmers say the crops are nearly a month ahead of what they usually are at this season. Corn is pa ticularly forward, many fields having already been cultivated and hoed.—The potato bug continues its ravages in Michigan. A farmer came to Detroit for a specific, not having little faith he took but a small quantity of the article recommended by a druggist, returning, however, to invest largely if the drug proved effectual. He did return and bought ten pounds, saying that he knew it was good, for it had killed five turkeys and three hens. Another farmer drove all the bugs from his patch by a charge from a Babcock fire extinguisher, and he considers the machine a perfect remedy for the pests.

It should be remembered that the cotton yield for the past two years has been exceptionally large, and that there have seldom occurred two successive seasons where the crop was so generally secured, or where it was gotten in with less loss from waste or exposure. It would be almost presumptuous to expect three successive years so favorable to the production and housing of this valuable staple. But there is yet no indication to warrant the expectation of a failure of the crop in a degree justifiably to affect the price.

PERSONAL.

Official notice having been given of the intended visit to this country of the young Russian Grand Duke Alexis, or Prince Alexei Alexandrowitsch, as he is called at the Imperial Court, eminent citizens of New York city have taken steps to give him a right royal reception. The Russian fleet accompanying the Prince will leave Cronstadt so as to reach the American shore about the first of September.

Brigham Young celebrated his seventieth birthday on the 2d inst. by a royal repast, at which were eighty-seven men, women and children, all near relations or connections of his family. His Private Secretary read an address, which closed with the wish: "May you live till the rulers of every nation on earth shall acknowledge the wisdom of God in your administration, seek unto you for counsel, and recognize you, as you truly are, the friend of God and man!"

A London letter writer, speaking of the author of Lothair, and the whilom (and perhaps prospective) Premier, says "it is amusing to see how suave and calm and self-satisfied he is, in these days of trouble to his crotchety-tempered rival, who for the moment occupies his old place. Disraeli evidently does not feel his years or long life of struggle in the least. He walks up and down Parliament street with the same jaunty, springy step that I remember years ago; comes smiling into the House, shaking everybody by the hand, and settles himself for a comfortable treat, which the baiting of the Premier by his own fractious followers always is to this sardonic descendant of the Jews. When he has a chance, he lets fly one of his quiet, keen-eyed thrusts of irony, with an air so complacent, and a manner so confident of hitting a sore spot, that one has a sort of malicious pleasure in watching both the coolness of the assailant and the writhing of the victim. He has had more than one triumph of this sort within the past month."

Charles Wood will leave for Europe on the 17th A year ago his health was quite delicate, but it has been much improved, and it is hoped that a sea voyage will add still more to his strength. The Rochester *Democrat* says: He will be accompanied by his daughter Harriet, whose devotion to her father forms a rare and beautiful example of absorbing filial affection, impelling to the faithful discharge of filial duty. Constant and unwavering in her love, it is no wonder that there should exist between father and daughter a tenderness of feeling and an unreserved consecration to each other's happiness so worthy of record and emulation as to justify this invasion of their privacy.

Don Piatt has dissolved his connection with the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the editor having had enough of the correspondent. The department in the *Gazette* over which Piatt presides has not given evidence of such extraordinary things as to warrant the belief that it is destined to long continue as a "feature" of special value.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is a journal noted for the moderation of its views on Southern politics. It opposed the Ku-Klux act, and has along been one of the warmest advocates which the amnesty measure has found. Yet one of its special correspondents, detailed for the purpose of following up Leslie and Harlan, the two candidates for Governor of Kentucky, and reporting their joint debates, feels compelled to say of the Democratic nominee,

"That he is at heart as determined and malevolent an enemy to the Government of the United States as Jeff. Davis ever was or is; that he is a narrow-minded bigot, who is friendly to nothing on earth but himself, except his own political fortunes and Kentucky Democracy as it existed before the war; that he is a blind devotee of Confederate ideas; that in taking a secret delight in ignoring Union soldiers; that he is the enemy of the common-school system; that he hates and despises the negroes, and would be once over any calamity that would either re-enslave or degrade them; that, in fine, he is a thoroughly ungenerous, selfish, ignorant, sour, hate-nursing man, a Bourbon of the most repulsive type, and one of the most dangerous men among those whose course invites fresh revolution and civil war."

Referring to the fact that the full vote of Kentucky is about 180,000, and the average actual vote 140,000, he states that the majority of the remaining 40,000 are negro voters, intimidated from voting by fears of midnight assassination. He believes that if the full negro vote had been polled in Kentucky last year, the Democratic majority would have been reduced to ten thousand, instead of being thirty-one thousand, and that if Kentuckians voted by ballot, the Republican candidate would be elected beyond a doubt. He also says there are thousands of white voters in that State who, for weighty business and social reasons, consider themselves forced to vote the Democratic ticket under the *ewa voce* system, yet would gladly drop a Republican ticket in the ballot box, if they could afterwards escape a personal inquisition. How is this for the new departure?

THE following felicitous passage occurs in the speech of Gen. Banks at the Morse Festival in New York, Saturday last:

"It is the work of the telegraph to abolish war and to give peace to all the world. In worldly affairs it is necessary that instant and certain retributions should follow as the condition of crime. The assassin who conceals the fact that the wound of the blow which strikes down his victim will strike him dead will be delivered from his crime, and so, when a man contemplates crime, his first great dread is the telegram. The criminal may boldly confront his accusers, he may subborn witnesses, he may corrupt the public mind or defy the police, but the telegraph is his terror. It is omnipresent, and it cannot be controlled. It is incorruptible, because it is universal, as if every stone and tree were inspired with speech to cry out against him. To whatever part of the globe he flies, it follows and denounces him, and becomes the agent to insure certain punishment for injustice and wrongs."

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Prices Reduced.
DRESS GOODS
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership existing between CHRISTIAN L. STONER and WILLIAM W. MARLATT, under the name and style of STONER & MARLATT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of June, 1871. All debts due to or by the late firm will be settled by either of said Copartners. CHRISTIAN L. STONER.
WILLIAM W. MARLATT.
mwf

Union Carriage Factory.

Messrs. NAPIER & STONER having consolidated their two Carriage Factories into one, under the name and style of
Napier & Stoner,
Successors of STONER & MARLATT, offer for sale at their Factory,
Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn Street.
A very fine assortment of
LIGHT CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS, VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS.
All manufactured of the finest materials to be had in the country.
In retiring from the firm of STONER & MARLATT, I would recommend the firm of NAPIER & STONER to the favorable consideration of all persons desiring a good serviceable Carriage or Buggy.
W. W. MARLATT.
NAPIER & STONER.
mww

JEWELRY.

FINE GOODS
AND
Low Prices,
AT
ORR'S JEWELRY STORE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets,
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.

BAILEY&Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
mwf

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Freelands), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 22d DISTRICT PENNA.,
No. 109 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the Annual List of Taxes on Incomes and Special Taxes are now Due and Payable.
And Payment will be received thereon at this office, from the citizens residing in the city of Pittsburgh, borough of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Mount Washington and Union and the township of Lower St. Clair.
The foregoing Taxes MUST BE PAID before the 22d day of JUNE, 1871, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred.
Deputy Collector WM. E. HARRISON will receive from the Taxpayers of those parts of the District not included in the above limits, and will post Notices of the time when and the place where he will be prepared to receive the Taxes collectable by him.
THOS. W. DAVIS,
Col. Int. Rev., 22d District Penna.

Plants, Plants.
Persons Beautifying their Grounds should examine our extensive Stock of
ROSES, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, TUBEROSES, FUCHSIAS, HELIOTROPES, &C., &C.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
Garden Vases, Rustic Work, Trellises and Hanging Baskets.
Special Rates to the Trade and large purchasers. Catalogues free.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Greenhouses on Fifth avenue, Fourteenth Ward. ws

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivalled for producing Elegant, Light and Nutritious
Rolls, Biscuits, Buckwheat, Corn and other Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Pot Pies, Pastry, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by INLAND or OCEAN vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs each, actual net weight, as represented, and sold generally throughout the United States by Grocers and Ship Chandlers.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
69 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK.
KWSnow

M. L. EHRGOTT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL GRADES OF
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
PLATED FORKS AND SPOONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
General Agency for the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company
A full complement constantly on hand.
AT NO. 44 SIXTH ST., LATE ST. CLAIR.
The most liberal inducements offered to the Country Trade.
MWS

CLOTHING.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.
Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING
Upwards of 25 per cent. In order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS being large, we are prepared to make an equal reduction to those who may favor us with a call. Having a full and complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS we offer them at remarkably low prices. Call and examine at No. 40 SIXTH STREET.
STRAW & TUTELL.

Boys go to GRAY & LOGAN'S;
Youths go to GRAY & LOGAN'S;
Children go to GRAY & LOGAN'S
Men go to GRAY & LOGAN'S
Because they find there the
Best Clothing at Moderate Prices.
47 SIXTH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SUITS, SUITS
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of
LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

ONE PRICE
AT
The People's Store,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.
ONE PRICE and no abatement is appreciated by the people, as demonstrated by our daily increasing trade. To do business on ONE PRICE requires the seller to mark the lowest possible figures. We cheerfully invite the public to examine our Goods and compare our prices and judge of the value.
Beside a large and well assorted stock of
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
Special Bargains.
20,000 yards DRESS GOODS, at 25 to 50 per cent. under current value.
1,200 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED, for 50 cents each, worth from 75c to $1.50 each.
128 dozen LADIES' TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVE, at $1.00 per pair, worth $1.50.
4,000 yards CHINTZ CAMBRIC, great bargain.
1,900 yards SCOTCH GINGHAM, at a great Reduction.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, ALPACAS,
LINEN SUITS, RIBBONS,
GRENADINES, HERNANI, &c., &c., at
BOTTOM PRICES.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE, 55 AND 57 FIFTH AVE.

Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET.
At Wholesale Only
OPENED THIS DAY,
NEW LOT.
GENT'S NECK WEAR.
GAUZE AND GOSSAMER UNDERWEAR.
JEAN AND LINEN DRAWERS,
PALM, LINEN AND SILK FANS,
FANCY FANS, POCKET FANS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
TRIMMING SILKS,
REP SILKS AND SATINS,
LINING SILKS,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
GUIPURE LACES,
IMITATION GUIPURE LACES,

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, having sixteen years to run. They are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, June 13, 1871.

No essential change in our local discount market is apparent to-day. There is considerable call for currency to pay for wool—indeed the great bulk of the demand for money comes from the wool dealers, as eastern as well as western buyers are scattered through the country, actively engaged in buying up the clip. There are so many buyers that the competition is brisk, and the wool growers reap the benefit in the enhanced value of the staple. At the rate which buyers are taking the wool from producers nearly the whole clip will be marketed before the grain movements commence. It will take more money to handle it at the advanced prices, and the money will be required earlier in the season than usual if the present activity continues, but there is ample capital available for this purpose, and the comparatively large amount of bullion offered is called upon to furnish is and will continue to be furnished without difficulty.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Room, 166 Smithfield street:

Citizens' National Bank	$ 70 00
Third National Bank	100 00
Second National Bank	104 75

—Local stocks are exceedingly dull, and the market is barren of transactions.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
C. S. Bonds of 1862	112⅝	112⅝
C. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112⅛
C. S. Bonds of 1865	112	112⅛
C. S. Bonds of 1862 (new)	114⅛	114⅛
C. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
C. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝
Coupons	109¾	109¾
Gold	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112½
United States of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	112⅛
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅝
United Pacific Railroad	99
Central Pacific Railroad	102½
Currency Pacific	118½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various seasons of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 13, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & N.	99½	99½	99	98¾	98¾	99
Do. Scrip	99½	99½	99	98¾	98¾	99
Reading	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131	131
Mich. Cent.						
Lake Shore	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	115⅛	114⅝
Illinois Cent.	120	120	120	119	119	120⅛
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
C. & N. W.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
Do. Pref.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Rock Island	121	121	121	121	121	121
St. Paul	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Do. pref.	81	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
Ful. & Wash.		81	81	81	81	81
Do. pref.		81	81	81	81	81
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chic. & Alton						
Do. pref.		121				
S. M. & Erie						
N. J. Central		111		111		
Cantons		39		39		
W. U. Tel		76		76		
Quicksilver		26		26		
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Ex.		67		67		
Wells F. Ex.		47¾		47¾		
American Ex.		47		47		
U. S. Ex.		43		43		
Gold	112	112	112	112	112	112

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: The production of the anthracite coal region is still far behind that of the same period of 1870, but the Schuylkill region proper has reached last year's figures, and is already increasing on them. This is partly due to the vigorous management of the President and directors of the Reading Railroad Company, who are carrying out such a gigantic system of production that the future business of the road will be largely increased, and its steadiness assured. English capitalists already begin to perceive the value to the road of its recent acquisitions of coal properties, and their orders for the leading stock already begin to affect the value of it. A prominent banker was to-day a large purchaser, supposed to be for foreign account, and the prospects are that Mr. Gowen's visit to Europe will be productive of a general demand for the stock from foreign bankers. The shrewd bankers of the old world are quick to perceive the value of a security, and nothing presents such promising results as the Reading Railroad interest, when viewed as the representative of what will one day become an immense coal-producing and carrying company.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	35¾
Catawissa preferred	34¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124¾
Schuylkill Navigation	13¾
Reading	58¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—No advance has been made in the prices of flour, though it is very firm, and holders will not make no concessions to effect sales. They allege that although the country is full of grain and flour they cannot buy it in the West on terms that will justify them in reducing the prices. Thus we stand. The coming harvest may have the effect of solving the enigma. A week or two will tell. The market has exhibited but little change for some days past, nor can it be called active, though a fair business is being daily transacted in all branches of trade. The fruit and vegetable markets just now are the centers of attraction, and although the supply is liberal the wants of the market are not supplied.

The following are the ruling quotations from first hands. On the purchase of small lots the usual advance is charged.

ASHES.—We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash common 4¼@4½c; refined 4¾@5c; pearl potash 7¾@8c; pearls 9@9½c ₩ lb.

APPLES.—New green fruit is an appearance, and sell at 7c@ ₩ bbl. Old scarce; we hear of sales at $1@1 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales from store at 60@75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS.—Small white navy at 2 60 per bush. Supply light.

BUTTER.—Strictly prime is in light receipt, and prices are more firm. We are reported sales of choice prime at 15@16c ₩ lb; fair to good 12@14c; greasy butter 10@12c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN.—The demand has improved, and regular sales are made at 5@6c ₩ lb, as per quality.

CHEESE.—Regular sales at 12½@12¾c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—There is a fair demand at the following figures: ½ lb Banner cans $ 1 50; 1 lb cans, $2 25; ½-lb cans, $1; 5-lb cans, $30.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; adamtine 19@20c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a better inquiry and we note reported sales of Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market is steady and prices firm. Trade is good. We quote as follows: Shoulders, plain, 10½@7½c; sugar-cured canvassed 10½c; Sides, Ribbed, 10c; Clear do, 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, canvassed, 13@14c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon—Sc. plain, and 10c. canvassed; Dried Beef loose. Mess Pork $17@17 50 ₩ bbl. Lard, city packed, 9½c in tierces, 10c in bbls, 10½c ₩ lb.

CHEESE.—There is a steady demand at the following figures: Lockville Hydraulic $1 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; Ressot's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@2 75; Rosendale, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $2 50@3 75 ₩ ton.

CHEESE.—The supply is heavy and prices less firm. We quote as follows: New Ohio Goshen 13½@14c; Ohio Factory 12½@13c; Western Reserve 13@13c; very little old cheese in the market.

CANNED APPLES.—There is an active demand. We are reported sales as follows: 2-lb cans $1 90@2 00 ₩ doz; 3-lb cans $2 25@2 50; Tomatoes, 2-lb cans $2 Nicol 70; Winslow's Corn, 2-lb cans $1 75 ₩ doz.

COUNTRY MEATS.—The demand is light and the market decidedly dull. We quote shoulders at 6@6½c; ribbed sides, 7@7½c; clear sides, 8@8½c; hams, 10½@12½c. Country lard, 9@10c.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is little in market, and the nominal rates are as follows: Peaches —quarters 10@11c; mixed 12@13c; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@22c ₩ lb. Apples—prime quality scarce and would bring 6@6c ₩ lb; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS.—This is not the season for feathers, still we are reported sales at 75@75c for No. 1 live geese, first class.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last foot up as follows: Wheat, sacks....1,231 | Corn, sacks.....457
Rye, sacks.....150 | Oats, sacks.....1,000

We have no change to note in prices, and may remark that the market is rather unsettled as to what is going to be the near approach of the harvest. We give the following as the ruling of the market: Red winter $4 50@4 75; fancy do $5@5 25 per ½ bushel. Oats—market steady, prices unchanged; we can report a fair local demand, of car load lots at 45@46c; smaller sales are made from store at 46@46c. Corn—dull, with more sellers than buyers at 60@60c. Rye—market is nominal at 90@95c. Barley—Market remains bare; a good article would attract some attention. Nominal prices $1 00@1 05 per bbl. Bran—Nothing doing; asking 80@85c per ½ bbl. Feed—Small lots of (all weights) 16½@11½c; green bone cutters' feed 15@16c; steer) 7@8c; green salted hide 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 85@87½c; Cleveland and Cincinnati winter strained 80@85c ₩ gallon.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP.—Kentucky $125 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ lb.

POTATOES.—The supply of new was light to-day, with an active demand at former prices. Peachblows are worth $1 10@1 20 per bbl.

GROCERIES.—The market is moderately active at the following quotations:

Sugars—2 and 3 c; 3¼@3½c; white honey 6½c; silver drips 6½c; extra honey 6½c; lower grades 4¾@5½c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 7½@7¾c. Cubes, 13c. A, 7¾@7¾c; extra C, 12½@12¾c; C yellow 12c.

New Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Molasses and Syrups—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 40; good 90c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

POULTRY.—Fair sized spring chickens by the coop bring 60@65c ₩ pair; retail 70@75c.

PAPER.—Printing, fair to good 9@10c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¾@5c; wrapping, straw, 2½@3c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS.—Sales of Tennessee at 10@10½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb 90; 1 lb 160 c. each.

RAGS.—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4c@4½c ₩ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT.—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load as follows:

Shipper.	Consignee.
Rates & G.	Penn Oil Works
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works
Thomas & Young	Vesta Oil Works
T. Thaw & Co.	Triumph Oil Works
Jas Rushnell	Keystone Oil Works
J B Barbour	Eagle Oil Works
J B Barbour	Sterling Oil Works
Jas Rushnell	Model Oil Works
J B Barbour	Sterling Oil Works
J B Barbour	Sterling Oil Works
Wm Stewart	Miller's Oil Works

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Penn Oil Works	2	Standard Oil Works	274
Vesta Oil Works	75	Diamond Oil Works	100
Keystone Refinery	75	Eagle Oil Works	196
Sterling Oil Works	74	Model Oil Works	1,079
Fulerton Oil Works	240	Miller's Oil Works	74
J. Kelly	82		
Total			5,020

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 322 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Ralston & W, 340 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....662 bbls.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 12, 1871.

James A Co, 560 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros., 486 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 450 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
W M McKelvy & Co, 274 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Montgomery K & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co, 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....2,120

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 13, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day are fair. The quality generally good, although there are a few common and Texan on sale. The number of buyers in attendance is larger than usual. The market is brisk, and prices from ¼c to ½c better than last week. Advices from New York are favorable, and sellers are holding firm at the advance, and are experiencing no difficulty in making sales. The principal portion of those sold go to Communipaw market. Prospect for the balance of the week fair. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5@5 10; good to prime, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, $5 50@5 75; common, $5 25@5 50; bulls, stags, cows, &c., $3 50@4 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals are light to-day. The quality of those on sale is fair. Prices have advanced from 10@15c ₩ 100 lbs since last week, and the market rules steady and firm at the advance, with a fair demand for all arriving. The following are the quotations going for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra Philadelphia, $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 85@4 90; prime Yorkers $4 15@4 25; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were fair to-day. The quality is very good. The market is rather slow owing to the fact that purchasers are wanting to buy at lower figures than last week; but holders are not disposed to make concessions to any extent, unless compelled to do so by heavy arrivals coming on the market. Under the depressed feeling, prices are a shade lower than last week. The following are the prices at which sales are being effected: Extra, 100 lbs, 5c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4½@4¾c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., 3½@4¼c; common, 65 to 70 lbs., 3½@3¾c.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—Pig Iron—Is in fair request, and dealers report prices not very firm:

Hanging Rock No. 1, foundry, charcoal	
₩ ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Kentucky, No. 1	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee, No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee, No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama, charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast, charcoal, car wheel, Herb.	
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Nails—Prices are firm, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 104 nails, fence and barrels, at $4 25@4 50 cash; all other sizes in proportion.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝@112¾.

NEW YORK, June 13—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull, opening at 112¾, selling to 112⅝, and closing 112⅝@112¾. Loans were made at from 1@4 ₩ cent. Clearings $86,000,000. The attempt to make a corner in cash gold has failed, and it is reported that there has been cheating in the pools, some of the members selling out to clique at yesterday's advance.

MONEY.

Money abundantat 3 ₩ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments are quiet and a shade lower than yesterday in sympathy with gold.

Coupons, 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	114¼
5-20s, 1862	112⅝	5-20s, 1868	114⅝
5-20s, 1864	112	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	112⅛	Currency 6s	119½
5-20s, 1865, new	114¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull, but generally firm.

Virginias, old	69¾	Tennessees, old	67¾
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened strong and active, but many brokers having left early for the races, the market became dull but prices remained steady, especially in New York Central and Western Union, both of which sold at the opening. Reading advanced ½ to 117¼, Cleveland and Mt. Joseph to 87 for common and 96¾ for preferred. The market was strong late in the day on account of the closing of books to-morrow for a dividend. The following closed firm but dull. The exposure is well loaded up with stocks, and claim that with easy money the advance prices will not be maintained.

W. U. Telegraph	78	Rock Island	121¾
Quicksilver	26¾	C. J. Central	111
Mariposa	12¾	Del. & Hud. Canal	111
Preferred	26¾	Preferred	83½
Adams Express	67	Preferred	83½
Wells Fargo Express	47¾	Preferred	83½
Ame's Express	47	Fort Wayne	96¾
United States Express	56	Terre Haute	29
Pacific Mail	43¾	Terre Haute, pref	50
New York Central	96¾	Chicago and Alton	119¾
New York Cent. Scrip	96¾	Chicago and Alton, pref	135
Erie	26¾	Ohio and Mississippi	47¾
Preferred	56¾	Illinois Central	120
Harlem	131	Burlington and Quincy	116
Preferred	134	Lake Shore	114¾
Reading	117¼	Illinois Central	120
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	99
Cleveland and Pitt	122	Central Pacific Bonds	102
Northwestern	85¾	Union	92
Northwestern Pref'd	96¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 13, 1871.

FLOUR—Firm and less active; extra spring $6 15@6 50.

WHEAT—Lower by ¼@¾c; No. 2 spring $1 29¼ cash or June, and $1 30½ for July; this afternoon dull at $1 29 for last half of month, and $1 27 for July.

CORN—Opened firm and excited, but closed quiet; No. 2 held at 39½c for July this afternoon dull at 39¾@39¾c for June, 39¾@39¾c for July.

OATS—No. 2 fairly active at 49¾c.

RYE—No. 2 weaker at 90¼c.

BARLEY—Quiet and weak.

HIGH WINES—Nominal at 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $15 cash or June. Lard quiet at $9 07½ for July.

Hogs—Active and 10@15c higher at $3 40@4 12½.

Receipts of hogs 5,000; shipments 7,000.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull; middling uplands 28½c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine western and State, $4 80@5 00; common to good extra $5 15@5 30; good to choice do $5 35@5 60; white wheat extra, $6 80@7 25. Ohio extra, $6 30@6 95. St. Louis $4 50@6 90. Rye flour steady. Corn meal—western $3 65. Whisky quiet at 94c. Wheat easier; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 31@1 32; No. 3 do $1 26@1 27; winter red western $1 37@1 38; amber do $1 42@1 43; white western $1 42@1 43. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn 1c lower; mixed western firm but closed dull; inferior to common western mixed 59@59c; good to choice 59½@59¾c. Oats dull and unchanged; western and State 43@46c. Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar active and steady; fair to good refining Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice 9¼@9¾c. Crude petroleum 18½@19c; refined in bbls 25c; in cases 30c; prime $15 75@16 50; prime $17 00@18 50; prime white $19 00@19 50. Tallow steady at 9¼@9¾c. Rosin $1 50@1 75. Beef quiet; mess $10@11; extra $12@13; India mess $20@21. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles nominal; long clear 7½c. Lard steady; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 10@10¼c. Butter scarce and firm; Western ladle 12@16c; State 16@20c. Cheese quiet at 12@13c.

LATEST.—Flour steady at $6 10@6 40 for shipping extras; $6 45@7 25 for trade brands. Wheat 1@1½c better; spring 1@1½c better; No. 2 spring $1 31@1 32; No. 3 do $1 26@1 27; winter red $1 37@1 38; amber do $1 42@1 43; white $1 42@1 43. Corn ½@¾c better; mixed western 59@59¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; held July at $15 37. Lard dull; August $9 15@9 17½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The dry goods market is generally quiet but buoyant, especially for staple cotton goods. The jobbing trade is moderately active. Print cloths are firm; bleached do 8c bid. Cord A C tickings to 27c. Willow Brook do to 9c. Fleeced goods, drills and cotton flannels have been advanced to 10c, and 4 grades of same make to 11½c. The demand for woolens is fair, and the bulk of the stock of cotton goods offering is light for the season, having been cleared up by leading jobbers in anticipation of an advance, and by speculative parties, and hence all new goods coming forward are held at higher rates. Some new styles of fancy prints are up to 16c, and the prospect is that all leading makers of prints will go higher.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—Cotton active and advanced middling 19½c. Flour—Demand good at full prices; family $6 30@7 00. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 36 for No. 2 red; but unchanged. Rye quiet at 86@87½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn—Demand future delivery at $1 00. Groceries unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged at 15@16c. Eggs dull at 10@12c. Pork dull and unsettled; offered at $15 00 for the close, without bids. Lard heavy and unsettled; offered at $9 00@9 05 for prime steam and 10c for select; sales 2,000 tierces at 9¾c. Bacon dull and unchanged; shoulders 7½c; clear ribs 9¾c; clear sides 10c; sugar cured hams 13@14c; smaller sales in a small way at the usual advance.

HIDES.—There is a fair demand, with sales at 2½@3 2½c.

HORSES.—Demand limited with sales in a small way at $5 @$6 50.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' 9½@10c; steer) 7½@8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 85@87½c; Cleveland and Cincinnati winter strained 80@85c ₩ gallon.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

HEMP.—Kentucky $125 per ton; rough dressed 14c ₩ lb.

POTATOES.—The supply of new was light to-day, with an active demand at former prices. Peachblows are worth $1 10@1 20 per bbl.

GROCERIES.—The market is moderately active at the following quotations:

Sugars—2 and 3 c; 3¼@3½c; white honey 6½c; silver drips 6½c; extra honey 6½c; lower grades 4¾@5½c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 7½@7¾c. Cubes, 13c. A, 7¾@7¾c; extra C, 12½@12¾c; C yellow 12c.

New Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Molasses and Syrups—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Coffee—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 40; good 90c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 75@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

POULTRY.—Fair sized spring chickens by the coop bring 60@65c ₩ pair; retail 70@75c.

PAPER.—Printing, fair to good 9@10c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4¾@5c; wrapping, straw, 2½@3c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS.—Sales of Tennessee at 10@10½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb 90; 1 lb 160 c. each.

RAGS.—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4c@4½c ₩ lb.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT.—There is an improved demand, and we are reported sales by car load as follows:

Shipper.	Consignee.
Rates & G.	Penn Oil Works
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works
Thomas & Young	Vesta Oil Works
T. Thaw & Co.	Triumph Oil Works
Jas Rushnell	Keystone Oil Works
J B Barbour	Eagle Oil Works
J B Barbour	Sterling Oil Works
Jas Rushnell	Model Oil Works
J B Barbour	Sterling Oil Works
J B Barbour	Sterling Oil Works
Wm Stewart	Miller's Oil Works

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
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Sterling Oil Works	74	Model Oil Works	1,079
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J. Kelly	82		
Total			5,020

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 322 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Ralston & W, 340 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....662 bbls.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R and P. R. R

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Montgomery K & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & Co, 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....2,120

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 13, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals to-day are fair. The quality generally good, although there are a few common and Texan on sale. The number of buyers in attendance is larger than usual. The market is brisk, and prices from ¼c to ½c better than last week. Advices from New York are favorable, and sellers are holding firm at the advance, and are experiencing no difficulty in making sales. The principal portion of those sold go to Communipaw market. Prospect for the balance of the week fair. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5@5 10; good to prime, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, $5 50@5 75; common, $5 25@5 50; bulls, stags, cows, &c., $3 50@4 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals are light to-day. The quality of those on sale is fair. Prices have advanced from 10@15c ₩ 100 lbs since last week, and the market rules steady and firm at the advance, with a fair demand for all arriving. The following are the quotations going for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra Philadelphia, $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 85@4 90; prime Yorkers $4 15@4 25; common $4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were fair to-day. The quality is very good. The market is rather slow owing to the fact that purchasers are wanting to buy at lower figures than last week; but holders are not disposed to make concessions to any extent, unless compelled to do so by heavy arrivals coming on the market. Under the depressed feeling, prices are a shade lower than last week. The following are the prices at which sales are being effected: Extra, 100 lbs, 5c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs., 4½@4¾c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs., 3½@4¼c; common, 65 to 70 lbs., 3½@3¾c.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—Pig Iron—Is in fair request, and dealers report prices not very firm:

Hanging Rock No. 1, foundry, charcoal	
₩ ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	35 00@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
Kentucky, No. 1	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee, No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee, No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	33 00@34 00
Alabama, charcoal, No. 1 foundry	37 00@38 00
Cold-blast, charcoal, car wheel, Herb.	
Cold-blast, Red river	55 00@58 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Nails—Prices are firm, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. 104 nails, fence and barrels, at $4 25@4 50 cash; all other sizes in proportion.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Java	June 14	Liverpool.
Pereire	June 14	Liverpool.
Alexandria	June 14	Glasgow.
Manhattan	June 17	Liverpool
India	June 17	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	June 17	Havre.
Caledonia	June 21	Glasgow.
Columbia	June 24	Glasgow.
Atlantic	June 24	Liverpool.
Wyoming	June 28	Glasgow.
Anglia	July 1	Glasgow.
Pereire	July 1	France.
Atlantic	July 1	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 5	Liverpool.
Nevada	July 5	Glasgow.
Assyria	July 5	Glasgow.
Australia	July 8	Glasgow.
Costa	July 12	Glasgow.
Dacian	July 12	Glasgow.
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool.
Iona	July 15	Glasgow.
Lafayette	July 15	France.
Britannia	July 19	Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 13, 1871.

River three feet seven inches and stationary. The Argosy arrived from Cincinnati at 8 A. M., and departed for the same port at 3 P. M. Weather cloudy and cool; Heavy north wind this evening. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Lock No. 2.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carm

THE VERY LATEST.

Furious Tornado

Freaks of "Old Boreas" at Galveston.

Telegraphic and Railroad Communication Destroyed—Immense Damage to Shipping—Five Vessels of the Fleet Missing.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 13.—Another terrible storm struck this city yesterday at 10 A. M., and continued with great fury till midnight, destroying telegraphic and railroad communication and doing immense damage to the city and shipping. St. Patrick Church, just finished, was blown down and is a total ruin.

The steamer Mollie Hambleton sunk in six feet of water and had her cabin and chimneys blown off. The steamer Belle of Texas lost a chimney and sheath timber. The Cleburne, on nine hundred bales of cotton on board, and the steamer Superior were sunk. A large number of small crafts blown ashore will probably be saved.

Five vessels of the fleet anchored outside are missing.

The bark Chalmette parted cables at three P. M. and went to sea. The ship Excelsior went at 9:30 P. M., the ship Lemont at 9:30 P. M., and a schooner, name unknown, at the same time. The Caroline Lemond cleared Wednesday last for Liverpool with 7,498 bales of cotton, but had not yet sailed. The oldest citizens say this is the severest storm ever known here. The velocity of the wind was sixty miles per hour. A steamer has been sent in search of the missing vessels.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS,

A Father, Mother, Son and Infant Thrown From a Wagon Near Johnstown, Mo., and Killed—Similar Accident Near Louisville, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—A terrible accident occurred near Johnstown, Bates county, Missouri, Sunday last. While Mr. Boties, with his wife, son and infant, were returning from church in a two-horse wagon, the horses became frightened, ran away, and the son, who was driving, was dragged nearly a quarter of a mile and killed. Mrs. Boties, it appears, jumped from the wagon and was killed, and her infant died soon after, and Mr. Boties was thrown out and crushed to death by the wagon.

A similar accident occurred near Louisville, Lincoln county, Mo., last Sunday. David Stewart and wife, while driving to church, were thrown from their carriage, and Mrs. Stewart instantly killed and Mr. Stewart fatally injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The third annual reunion of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will meet at Newport, R. I., on June 21st. The Lieutenant General, P. H. Sheridan, will preside.

Arrangements for the great trans-continental excursion, which will leave Indianapolis and Chicago on the 12th of July, have been fully completed by the managers of the different railway companies. Tickets are now on sale to all points North and South, and cars will run through from Indianapolis and Chicago to San Francisco.

Commodore Maury has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Agricultural Society at Memphis next October.

In the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church at Chicago yesterday, Rev. James Reed was appointed Messenger to the British Conference. The officers for the ensuing year, nominated on Monday, were elected. Resolutions were adopted in favor of raising a fund of $50,000 for the permanent establishment of the New Church publishing house. A resolution looking toward the abolition of the title of "Reverend" as a prefix to the names of the New Church ministry was lost. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

There has been much excitement in Chicago recently among the German population relative to the proposed enforcement of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sundays. Last night the Common Council, by a vote of 18 to 14, repealed the ordinance.

A short time ago, Thomas Dagran and wife of Chicago were divorced. Yesterday morning he went to her residence to discuss some pecuniary matters, when a dispute arose, and Dagran struck her several blows on the head with a hatchet, one of which will probably result fatally. He was arrested.

A meeting of coal miners was held at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, to consider the best means for the removal of the United States duty. A committee was appointed to report at a future meeting.

The examination of witnesses for the defense commenced yesterday morning in the Meliehan murder case, now in progress at Lewiston, Me. Dr. P. Brewer gave his impression of the flash from the pistol shot, to which allusion has before been made. Meyers had hold of Garver's lapels with his left hand, who let go with his right hand. The witness thought he then saw the flash of the pistol about waist high. John Lindley testified that the relation between Meyers and Garver was very bad; he had heard Garver make threats against Meyers. It is believed by many that defense have abandoned the theory that Meyers shot himself, and will endeavor to prove by remaining witnesses that Garver killed Meyers.

Hon. H. L. Langwin, Secretary of State for Canada, in a public address at Quebec, yesterday, alluded to the treaty of Washington. He stated that the Canadian Government had protested to the home Government against the clauses concerning the fisheries. The reply of the British Government was that the interests of the empire required that the Commissioners should sign the treaty, but that the right of the Dominion to protect its fisheries affecting its interests was reserved. It remained for the Imperial Government to say why the objections of the Dominion were not sustained, and what inducements there were for Canada to accept the treaty.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch of the 12th says: Dispatches from Aspinwall to the 6th inst. state that the report of the loss of the bark Chester is untrue. The small-pox had broken out at Caquimbo and Tamyamon. Dates from Callao to the 7th inst. announce that the steamer Galatia was overdue from Liverpool, and fears were entertained for her safety.

Herman Overborg, a laborer, fell from a third story porch at Cincinnati last night, breaking his neck.

In the game of base ball between the Forest City, of Cleveland, and Lowells, of Boston, the former were successful by a score of 23 to 17.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1871.
ARRIVED.

The steamer Russia, from Liverpool, arrived today.

MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association to-night adopted a resolution thanking and congratulating Gov. Hoffman for refusing to sign the Code Amendment bill. Mr. Evarts, chairman, asked the co-operation of the members for the relief of the family of the late Chief Justice Taney, and said a circular would be issued to the profession at large soliciting contributions.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Propose giving Capt. Hall, of the Arctic expedition, a public reception on his arrival here.

FIRES.

Canton, Md.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The oil refinery of Flaherty, Hamill & Gwinn, at Canton, adjoining this city, was burned this afternoon, with stock, including about 4,000 barrels of oil. Loss estimated at $100,000. Insured for $50,000. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a still.

Drummondville, Ontario.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 13.—Broton's steam bakery and four dwellings at Drummondville, Ontario, were burned at an early hour this morning. Loss $50,000; no insurance.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi River Railroad to-day, the following Directors were elected: A. T. Lacey, P. E. Morton, F. M. White, M. Merriweather, C. M. Henning, C. H. Hill, S. R. Latta, J. Overton, and Tom Boyle.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 14, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 7 P. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at 2 P. M. River stationary; clear and pleasant. H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—River ten feet; risen twenty-one inches. Arrived—Harmer and Palestine, Evansville. Departed—Annie Laurie, Kanawha; R. E. Hudson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.—River stationary, with two feet two inches in the chute and four feet two in the canal, clear and very warm. Arrived—Champion, Cincinnati. Departed—Champion, Cincinnati; R. C. Gray, Fort Smith. The H. S. Turner is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow. The Leclaire, from Tennessee river, sunk a barge at Fort Lookwood Bar, near Paducah. The Little Condor took down three barges and eighteen cars for the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad. The Kanawha, from Nashville to Pomeroy, passed up. The Little Condor, from Pomeroy to Cairo, passed down.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 13.—Weather partly cloudy, with a fine breeze from the southeast; mercury 90. The river is falling slowly. Fort Lookwood Leclaire No. 2, 11 P. M.; Idlewild, 4 A. M.; Fayette, 8 A. M.; Bermuda, 8 A. M.; Kate Robinson, 11 A. M.; America, 4 P.M. Down—Mary Ann, 10 A. M.; Potomac, 5:30 P. M.; Rose Hite, 6 P. M.; Florence Lee, 7 P. M.; Dan Rice, 9 P. M.; generally with excellent trips. The Odd Fellow and Kanawhatown wharf boat, passed down this morning.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 13.—River falling, with six and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—John Lumsden.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 13.—Port list: Lawrence, Memphis to Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Talisman, Cairo to Nashville, 10 P. M.; James Howard, Evansville to Cairo, 5 A. M.; City of Quincy, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Exchange, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; St. Lookwood, Red river to Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; on the Baltic, Memphis to Cairo, 5 P. M. The river fell four inches. Weather clear; mercury 84.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Arrived—Hyde Park and barges, Dubuque; Illinois, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Olive Branch, New Orleans; Cheyenne, Red river, via New Orleans: Grand Tower, Memphis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Moonstone and barges, Illinois river; Northwestern, Paul. Departed—Richmond, New Orleans: Huntsville, Peoria; Belle Peoria, Vicksburg; Mary E. Poe, Nebraska City; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; St. Johns and barges, Galena; S. Thayer, Missouri river; J. J. Abeel, Upper Mississippi. The mountain rise from the Missouri reached here last night, and up to this evening the river swelled thirty inches. The upper Mississippi and Illinois are falling. Weather clear and the hottest of the season; the mercury at 2 P. M. stood at 94.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—Clear; mercury 85. River fell three inches. Departed—John Kyle, Lockwood, and Paul Jewell, St. Louis; Mollie Able, Houston, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Legal Tender, White river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—Arrived—Continental and City of Alton, St. Louis; Alaska and Grand Lake, Cincinnati. Departed—Robert Mitchell, Suzie Silver and Mohawk and barges.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts 850 cars, against 239 cars same day last week; sales 42 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,200 lbs. at $5 25@5 50; 40 Indiana, Ohio and Michigan steers, averaging 1,200 lbs. at $5 25@5 50; 40 at $5 25, and 100 Texas steers, averaging 1,025 lbs. at $4 75@5 00; 200 cows for home trade at $3 50@4 50; 200 head of the Ohio steers, averaging 1,200 lbs. at $5 00; 200 Indiana, averaging 1,250 lbs. at $5 50@5 75; 200 Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs. at $5 62½; supply light. Hogs—Receipts 1,676, averaging 265 to 280 lbs. at $4 90@5 12½.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., June 12.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 700 head; prices unchanged; sales of Choice at $10 25 extra $9 75@10 00; first quality $9 00@9 50; second quality $8 50@8 75; third do. $8@8 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,750 head; market not changed; sales at $5 75@6 50; extra $6 75@9 50; veal calves $4 00@5 00.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Princess Mathilde Anxious to Return to Paris—The Prominent Candidates for the Assembly, &c., &c.

Princess Mathilde Desires to Return to Paris—She will Abstain from Intrigues—Prominent Candidates for the Assembly.

PARIS, June 13.—Princess Mathilde has asked Thiers to return to Paris, promising to abstain from political intrigues.

Among the prominent candidates for the Assembly in the coming elections are the following: M. Vinfry, in the department of Ain; M. About, in Branches Durfione; M. Clement Durerniers in Hauts Alpes; M. Magny, in Dordogne; M. Affre-Gomets, in Arne. Moderate republican candidates have a fair prospect of success in the Seine, Oise and Lower Seine departments.

General Uirich, the defender of Strasburg, solicits a seat for one of the Assembly districts of Paris as a permanent protest against the annexation of Strasburg to Germany.

The public galleries have been reopened.

The work of restoration in the Bois de Boulogne has begun. Laborers are replanting trees and shrubbery, filling in holes and levelling the works of the troops.

The weather is warm and pleasant, and the streets are crowded with people.

CANNIBALISM.

Revolting Barbarity of a Negro Man and Woman.

They Seize a Little Boy, Cut Open His Body, Drink His Blood, then Cut Off His Upper Lip and Roast and Eat It.

KINGSTON, JAM., June 12.—A negro man on Gibraltar plantation, aided by a woman, seized a little boy, cut open his body and drank his blood. The fiends then cut off his upper lip and roasted it and ate. They did these barbarous acts utterly indifferent to the child's cries, which were finally heard by a man in the neighborhood, who rescued the boy. The little fellow retained his senses and lived long enough, notwithstanding his entrails protruded, to give the particulars of how he was treated. Intense excitement prevailed in consequence of the terrible act.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1871.

THE LABORERS' STRIKE ENDED.

The strikers at the coal wharves at Georgetown resumed work to-day at the old rates.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

Reliable advices from Arizonia, received this morning, say every one in the territory sustains Gen. Crook, and expects that the Apaches will be well whipped and disarmed. The campaign very successful. General Stoneman states that only one-fifth of them are mounted, and that he has no money to buy horses.

NEW DISCOVERIES

Of gold and silver in Northern Arizona are attracting much attention in San Francisco.

HON. SYLVESTER E. MOWRY

Is still seriously ill and unable to leave his room in Washington.

TREASURY NOTES.

The counsel for the Perkins claim against the Russian Government state they had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the recent published letter of Minister Catacazy reflecting on Secretary Fish.

HOPEFUL.

Bowen states that his friends will apply for a par, don, and expresses strong hopes that they will be successful.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Rev. A. S. Lakin, of Ala., was before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day, and testified that since 1868 two presiding elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been driven from work, two ministers whipped, another fired on and required to leave his circuit, one traveling minister killed and two local ministers murdered. In nearly all instances the offenders were in disguise. Lakin himself was shot at in his house, and also in the highway, and had been molested by the Ku-Klux within the last four years. Union men are constantly and maltreated, and frequent murders are committed. The affairs in that State are as bad as ever—there is no improvement.

THE NEW LOAN NEGOTIATION.

Charles C. Coon, of the Treasurer's office, has been designated by the Secretary Boutwell to accompany Judge Richardson and party to Europe for the purpose of assisting in the new loan negotiation. The party will leave New York to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

MADISON, June 13.—The "No License" ticket was elected to-day in Chatham township by a vote of 368 to 261.

HUMANITY AVENGED.

The Possessor of a Fearful Secret Murdered—A California Story.

Some time ago a man named George Summerfield was murdered by being pushed from the platform of a car on the Union Pacific Railroad at Cape Horn, and falling down a thousand feet on to the rocks below. Summerfield was a man of extraordinary literary and scientific attainments, and was always known before his death as "the man with a secret." The only person on the platform with him when he was thrust down the precipice was Leonidas Parker, a Sacramento lawyer of talent and excellent reputation. He was twice tried for the murder, and each time mysteriously acquitted. Recently he died of consumption, and on his death-bed made full confession of the whole transaction. A short time before Summerfield's death he came into Parker's office, that being his first appearance in Sacramento for a number of years, and told him that he had fathomed the mighty secret of making water burn by means of a preparation of potassium, which would separate the particles and ignite the the liberated oxygen. The discovery was immediately followed by force, and proceeding until all the particles were destroyed. Possessed of this terrible power, he demanded $1,000,000 to be raised in San Francisco, or he would set the Pacific ocean on fire, and let the world take the consequences. Parker thought himself dealing with a lunatic, and treated the matter disdainfully, but offered to try one of his potassium pills in a wash-bowl of water, which skipped and flew around as it always does and seemed about to explode, when a sharp explosion took place, and to his surprise, the liquid blazed in lurid flames to the ceiling until every drop was consumed. Deeming this worth considering, Parker, after hearing Summerfield's condition, to a leading banker, a bishop, a chemist, two State University professors, a physician, a judge, and a lawyer, and Summerfield, who with himself witnessed the experiment on a grand scale in a mountain lake, ten miles from San Francisco. In fifteen minutes every drop of water in the pond was consumed, and the committee became convinced of Summerfield's wonderful discovery. Only half a million could be raised at San Francisco, and something must be done or the Pacific ocean would roll in a sea of flame instead of water. It was proposed to attempt subscriptions in New York, Boston, the Bishop tried and failed, and that was the child's play; that nothing would satisfy the wretch, and extermination was, under the circumstances, inestimable. All refused, Parker, who knew the gorges and windings of the Pacific road, was chosen as humanity's avenging angel. In the conclusion of his document he says: I selected Cape Horn as the best adapted to the purpose, and "." the public knows the rest. Having been fully acquitted by two tribunals of the law, I make this final appeal to my fellow-men throughout the State, and with confidently not to reverse the judgment already pronounced.

German Naval Failures.

A recent Berlin letter says: Some other naval failures are likewise gradually coming to light, now that the war is over. Government had relied on the efficiency of its torpedoes for the defense of its harbors, and it turns out that it was a lucky thing that the submarine batteries were not put to the test. The coasts and harbors were strongly guarded with them. A special detachment of marines and artillery here had been told off expressly for the office of sinking and exploding them, but their labors were limited to the former duty, except where the machines went off of their own accord—a contingent event—killing or injuring Prussians instead of French. It appears the torpedoes exploded when they were not wanted to, but did not when they were. So also the offensive and defensive torpedoes were employed. The former, used by the Arminius, the action off Rugen, proved an entire failure. Not one of them went off. They were twenty-four inches in length and fourteen in diameter. For defence, both electric and contact torpedoes were employed. The former, to be planted from the shore, are very complicated, and though not actually tried, not satisfactorily spoken of. They were loaded with three hundred weight of dynamite each, and seemed equal in blasting power to ten hundred weight gunpowder; they were sunk eight feet under the level of the water. The contact torpedoes were meant to ignite by concussion. They were connected by sunk cable with Fort Ufer, and were loaded with seventy-five pounds of powder each. Some of them went off while being laid, killing and wounding many men. As observed, they are considered a failure; and let not your pro-German readers suspect me of misrepresentation, for I copy the statement from newspapers whose near relations to Government and ardent patriotism are undoubted.

THE Herald says: "There are in New York about sixty thousand Hebrews, old and young, native and foreign born, who sustain twenty-seven synagogues scattered throughout the city, but mostly along the east side. And yet these sixty thousand Hebrews and twenty-seven congregations count only three English speaking rabbies and preaches in English every second Sabbath only. But a fact which is stranger still is that there is not a single American rabbi in this city, and very few such in the country. They are all of foreign importation. We are glad to see that this subject has claimed the attention of the Rabbinical Conference which met last week in Cincinnati, and that the question by which the subject was referred reported unanimously in its favor. All this is not the only good result that we look for from the proceedings of that Conference. Among other things it appears that a modern prophet has arisen to be furnished, in which all allusion to the return of the Jews to Jerusalem and the ideas of sacrifices and a personal Messiah are to be omitted. The service to be largely in the vernacular instead of in the Hebrew language; reforms in congregations as authorized; a more complete Rabbath school organization is to be effected; and the establishment of circuit preaching has been determined on."

This substitution of paraffine oils for steam, to obtain high temperatures for the evaporation of liquids has been successfully made on an establishment at Lambeth, England. These oils may be heated safely to a temperature of from 500 to 600, or even 700 degrees, and they circulate in heating exactly like water. The apparatus employed for this purpose is as follows: A close system being made, the oil is forced in a coil pipe placed in a furnace rises first to an air-tight tank, from which it runs through pipes and the jacket of pans, descending as it cools to the coil of pipe in the furnace. It is claimed that this method, besides being safer, is more economical than steam, at least under certain circumstances and for certain industrial applications. A pyrometer shows what is the exact temperature of the oil as it leaves the tank, and means are also provided for regulating and keeping the temperature uniform.

THE law passed by the late Legislature of Massachusetts will pretty effectually prevent owners of bank shares in that State from escaping taxation on them. Each bank is held responsible for the taxes on its shares at the rate assessed in the town where it is located, and also for the taxes in the towns where the stockholders reside. The taxes collected on non-resident shares are passed over to the State, and the State distributes to the towns where the owners reside. Probably the operation of this law will be that banks will pay the taxes at once, and make their dividends hereafter free of State taxation as well as Federal.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*, of London, is greatly troubled at what it calls the surrender of Mr. Gladstone's Government to the demands of the United States in the Treaty of Washington. "It is a most disgraceful document," it declares, "if the text be correctly rendered; and we can easily fancy that Lord Russell and Lord Derby and those who inherit the opinions of Lord Clarendon must feel that its strikes deeply at our prestige, makes any pretension to consistency in foreign policy on our part ridiculous, and establishes principles monstrous and dangerous. We gain, it is said, great advantages. Alas! we pay too great a price for them."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Bargains, Bargains—Morganstern & Co.
Swayne's Family Medicines—McElraran & McKennan.
Money Wanted—Mortgage, this office.
Young Man Wanted—X. Y. Z., Temperanceville.
Situation Wanted—Gardener, this office.
Lots at Auction—A. Leggate.
Young Lady Wanted—Reporter, Commercial office.
Farms for Sale—W. N. Howard.
House and Lot for Sale—W. W. Howard.
Check Books—Allen C. Bakewell & Co.
Perfect Wonder—1,546 Federal street, Allegheny.
Wedding Cards—Kay & Co.
Day Books—Kay & Co.
Dividend—Warren and Venango Oil Co.
Meeting—Warren and Venango Oil Co.
Resignation—E. Anderson.
Fuel Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
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Standard Groceries—Samuel H. Baird.
Proposals—J. W. Patterson.
An Ordinance—East Birmingham.
For Sale—Jos. F. Rowell & Co.
Window Shades—164 Smithfield street.
Wall Paper—Edward Forrester.
Millinery Goods—Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co.
Window Shades—Edward Forester.
Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Black Silks—Morganstern & Co.
Painters—78 and 80 Market street.
Furs—Morganstern & Co.
Assignee's Sale—M. M. Maynard.
Sales—Hall's Safe and Lock Co., Cincinnati.
Boots and Shoes—A. Leggate.
Assignee Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Mansion at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Cream Ale—Pier Dannais & Co.
Mortgage Wanted—John S. Petty.
Business in Europe—W. D. Moore.
Notice to Creditors—J. F. Bowman.
Angular Drilling Machine—M. B. Cochran.
New Books—James H. Deeley.
Looking Glasses—Reed & Murray.
Whisky, Wines, &c.—Kiser & Scandrett.
Notice—Morgan & Davis.
Cigars de Jay—Simon Johnston.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Burnett's Superior Extracts.
Brady's Family Bitters.
Masonic Hall—Blind Tom Concerts.
Hanaman's Concentrated Akron Fine Cut.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Family Flour—Fellows & Co.
Coal Tar—W. B. Lupton & Co.
Printing Wanted—W. Wm. Stowe.
Stock Farm for Sale—D. McGirk.

A VERITABLE SILVER ISLAND.

Unprecedented Yield of Silver Ore in the Lake Superior Region.

Marvelous stories are told of the ores that are being taken out of the Silver Island region, on the northern shore of Lake Superior. The Chicago *Tribune* says that from a space of only about sixty feet square a Detroit company last fall took out eighty tons of ore that worked out $60,000; that during the winter $60,000 to $100,000 worth of ore was mined and made ready for shipment; that on the reopening of navigation a single vessel brought down to Detroit, in one cargo, $260,000 in ore; that a good deal of the ore taken out during the winter will turn out $2,000 and some of it $4,000 per ton, and that smaller quantities have yielded at the rate of $17,000 per ton. No such yield as that reported from this Lake Superior region has ever before been reported on the American continent. The average paying return of the Comstock and Colorado mines is from $50 to $200 per ton. Silver Island is situated in Thunder Bay, a fearful and wonderful region, where turbulent thunder and lightning roar and dash around precipitous, craggy cliffs a thousand feet in height. Unlimited the presence in enormous quantities of mineral deposits of some kind.

The vein which crosses Silver Island had been traced across the main land a distance of seven miles, and it is said to be clearly defined from the surrounding rocks by being several feet in width and two or three feet high, and of a wholly different and harder material. Two companies of capitalists have prospected and obtained, as they think, lands fully as promising as those occupied by the Detroit Company. So great, however, is the confidence of the astute capitalists of the latter company that they are erecting substantial works near Duncan's Bay, already have five hundred men employed in getting out the ore. It is very seldom that the first adventurers in such regions strain or break the most valuable of the treasure. It is evidently not a pocket deposit, but a fissure vein of argentiferous galena, or silver and lead bearing rock, of which the lowest yet taken out proves the richest.

Perils of Circus Riders.

A writer who has been behind the scenes in a circus, says that the dressing-room was occupied by twelve or fifteen performers in the operation of preparing for their respective acts. Some were naked, and upon their bodies, in every variety of place, appeared formidable bandages and plasters. These were for strains and bruises, of which every one had his share—and no small share at that. One of these gentlemen, a well-known Arabian horseback-rider, while in the act of putting on a pair of elastic knee-caps, to strengthen his knees, explained that the tendons were strain or swollen every time and tumbling came upon the kidneys, which were often badly injured. He himself had been so many times, though not so frequently. Such trivial matters as shoulder and ankle sprains were continually occurring, and moreover the use of Indian rubber and of porous plasters, and quantities of gruocrine enough to shock an apothecary's shop were used by a circus company in one season.

THE Boston *Traveller* says some amusing stories are told in that city in reference to the recent excitement there in regard to stamping apothecaries' supplies. It is said that a well known druggist, in whose window is an aquarium, was rendered so concerned lest something should be unstamped that he had the bull-frog in his aquarium marked on the head with a boon coal liberal. Reverse stamp. A patron of another store requested to have ten cents' worth of bay rum poured into his boot on account of a galled foot. As some article of drug is every sale of this article at retail requires a stamp, the question arose to what part of the boot such stamp should be affixed. The result of the inquiry has not been made public.

HERMAN MERIVALE, in the June number of *Cornhill* comes out with a new candidate for the authorship of Junius. He has long been regarded as an authority in the business, and writes as follows: "My new researches only confirmed me in conclusions well ascertained before; they showed me how Francis ran parallel with Junius through their whole career; how he had the same views, the same likes and dislikes, and also forth. They established the very convincing result that if you study the life of Francis day by day, almost hour by hour, and compare its events with the letters of Junius, letter by letter, you nowhere come to an incompatibility."

THE climate of Colorado is recommended very highly for those predisposed to lung and throat diseases. The bed of the Platte Valley at Denver lies a full mile higher than the surface of the ground in New York, owing to this elevation, and other causes, the air is exceedingly rare and pure, so that one breathes fuller and faster than he would here, in which respect to those breathing apparatus. It is said that the chest of a well proportioned man has been known to expand three inches by actual measurement in as many weeks after arriving in that country.

A MAN in Portland, Maine, claims that air can be compressed in a reservoir to an extent double the power of the engine that compresses, and has invented a governor which is said to control the pressure as completely as the governor of a steam engine. He affirms that pipes can be extended to an almost indefinite length, as by a simple invention he has overcome the obstacle of friction which previous experimenters have found so difficult to deal with.

CITY MATTERS.

New Carrier.

H. Dennison will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to our patrons on Center avenue. No other person is authorized to make collections therefor.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, June 13, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height above Sea Level.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Change in 3 Hours.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Amount of Rain in Inches.	Character of Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.		29.97	01	69			W	7		24 H.
Chicago, Ill.		29.86	03	68			W	7		24 C.
Chicago, Ill.		29.86	03	68	59	78	W	7		24 C.
Cincinnati, O.		29.96	04	78	64	70	N W	3		24 C.
Cleveland, O.		29.94	02	74	62	70	N W	3		24 C.
Davenport, Iowa.		29.86	05	68	4	N W	9			24 C.
Detroit, Mich.		29.92	03	72	60	70	N W	5		24 C.
Memphis, Tenn.		30.01	02	77	64	70	S W	3		24 C.
Milwaukee, Wis.		29.91	04	68	56	70	W	7		24 C.
New Orleans, La.		29.98	01	84	68	60	S	3		24 C.
Pittsburgh, Pa.		29.97	04	74	62	70	W	5		24 C.
St. Louis, Mo.		29.87	04	82	68	58	W	7		24 C.
Paul, Minn.		29.87	04	72	6	N W	7			24 C.

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, high wind; E, high wind; F, gale; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, rain; 6, heavy rain; 7, snow.

[Signed] H. W. HOWARTH,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Pacific, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FRED FRITZ, a hotel keeper in the Fifth ward, was charged, before Alderman Strain, with selling liquor to a habitual drunkard, on oath of Mary Mahoney, who alleges that he sold liquor to her husband.

THE Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pittsburgh will meet in St. Andrew's Church, Ninth street, this morning at ten o'clock. There will be divine service with sermon and Holy Communion, after which the Convention will organize for business.

THE annual oration before the Irving and Philomathean Societies of the Allegheny University was delivered last evening, in the University hall, by his Honor, Judge Collier. The audience was much larger than upon any similar occasion. The effort took for his subject, "Technical Education," upon which he discoursed very happily, and to the great interest of all present.

GEORGE and John Oxenhart, two brothers, have not been on the most friendly terms for some time. Unfortunately, they met last night on Beaford avenue, when the old difficulty was revived, and a warm contest ensued. During the progress of the quarrel, George drew out a knife and cut his brother in the arm, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested, and is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

EIGHT boys were arrested last night while sleeping in a lumber yard in the Fourth ward. They were all very young, being between seven and ten years of age. They were discharged by the police, but have been interested in a number of burglaries and petty pilferings, and appear to have made up their minds to be professional thieves. One of the boy proudly claims to be the successor of "Cockey" Ward, as that individual is now in the Penitentiary. The lads will have a hearing this morning.

RICHARD KEEFE was before Mayor Brush yesterday morning upon charges of disorder and threatening conduct. Mr. Montgomery, who resides on Forbes street, it seems that on Monday evening Keefe made a noise in the yard, and forced an entrance into a house on Forbes street, and officer Montgomery was called to arrest them. They fled, and Keefe was caught after a chase lasting for an hour. In addition to the fine of $17,000 per ton. No such yield as that reported from this Lake Superior region has ever before been reported on the American continent. The average paying return of the Comstock and Colorado mines is from $50 to $200 per ton. Silver Island is situated in Thunder Bay, a fearful and wonderful region, where turbulent thunder and lightning roar and dash around precipitous, craggy cliffs a thousand feet in height. Unlimited the presence in enormous quantities of mineral deposits of some kind.

The vein which crosses Silver Island had been traced across the main land a distance of seven miles, and it is said to be clearly defined from the surrounding rocks by being several feet in width and two or three feet high, and of a wholly different and harder material. Two companies of capitalists have prospected and obtained, as they think, lands fully as promising as those occupied by the Detroit Company. So great, however, is the confidence of the astute capitalists of the latter company that they are erecting substantial works near Duncan's Bay, already have five hundred men employed in getting out the ore. It is very seldom that the first adventurers in such regions strain or break the most valuable of the treasure. It is evidently not a pocket deposit, but a fissure vein of argentiferous galena, or silver and lead bearing rock, of which the lowest yet taken out proves the richest.

Perils of Circus Riders.

A writer who has been behind the scenes in a circus, says that the dressing-room was occupied by twelve or fifteen performers in the operation of preparing for their respective acts. Some were naked, and upon their bodies, in every variety of place, appeared formidable bandages and plasters. These were for strains and bruises, of which every one had his share—and no small share at that. One of these gentlemen, a well-known Arabian horseback-rider, while in the act of putting on a pair of elastic knee-caps, to strengthen his knees, explained that the tendons were strain or swollen every time and tumbling came upon the kidneys, which were often badly injured. He himself had been so many times, though not so frequently. Such trivial matters as shoulder and ankle sprains were continually occurring, and moreover the use of Indian rubber and of porous plasters, and quantities of gruocrine enough to shock an apothecary's shop were used by a circus company in one season.

THE Boston *Traveller* says some amusing stories are told in that city in reference to the recent excitement there in regard to stamping apothecaries' supplies. It is said that a well known druggist, in whose window is an aquarium, was rendered so concerned lest something should be unstamped that he had the bull-frog in his aquarium marked on the head with a boon coal liberal. Reverse stamp. A patron of another store requested to have ten cents' worth of bay rum poured into his boot on account of a galled foot. As some article of drug is every sale of this article at retail requires a stamp, the question arose to what part of the boot such stamp should be affixed. The result of the inquiry has not been made public.

HERMAN MERIVALE, in the June number of *Cornhill* comes out with a new candidate for the authorship of Junius. He has long been regarded as an authority in the business, and writes as follows: "My new researches only confirmed me in conclusions well ascertained before; they showed me how Francis ran parallel with Junius through their whole career; how he had the same views, the same likes and dislikes, and also forth. They established the very convincing result that if you study the life of Francis day by day, almost hour by hour, and compare its events with the letters of Junius, letter by letter, you nowhere come to an incompatibility.

THE climate of Colorado is recommended very highly for those predisposed to lung and throat diseases. The bed of the Platte Valley at Denver lies a full mile higher than the surface of the ground in New York, owing to this elevation, and other causes, the air is exceedingly rare and pure, so that one breathes fuller and faster than he would here, in which respect to those breathing apparatus. It is said that the chest of a well proportioned man has been known to expand three inches by actual measurement in as many weeks after arriving in that country.

A MAN in Portland, Maine, claims that air can be compressed in a reservoir to an extent double the power of the engine that compresses, and has invented a governor which is said to control the pressure as completely as the governor of a steam engine. He affirms that pipes can be extended to an almost indefinite length, as by a simple invention he has overcome the obstacle of friction which previous experimenters have found so difficult to deal with.

CITY MATTERS.

New Carrier.

H. Dennison will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to our patrons on Center avenue. No other person is authorized to make collections therefor.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, June 13, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height above Sea Level.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Change in 3 Hours.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity in Miles per Hour.	Amount of Rain in Inches.	Character of Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.		29.97	01	69			W	7		24 H.
Chicago, Ill.		29.86	03	68			W	7		24 C.
Chicago, Ill.		29.86	03	68	59	78	W	7		24 C.
Cincinnati, O.		29.96	04	78	64	70	N W	3		24 C.
Cleveland, O.		29.94	02	74	62	70	N W	3		24 C.
Davenport, Iowa.		29.86	05	68	4	N W	9			24 C.
Detroit, Mich.		29.92	03	72	60	70	N W	5		24 C.
Memphis, Tenn.		30.01	02	77	64	70	S W	3		24 C.
Milwaukee, Wis.		29.91	04	68	56	70	W	7		24 C.
New Orleans, La.		29.98	01	84